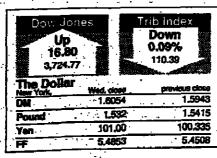
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No. 34,622

Weary Diplomats Fear All-Out Balkans War

By David B. Ottaway

ZAGREB, Croatia — War clouds are gathering once again over the Balkans, and outside diplomatic efforts to dispel them are just about exhausted.

The mood among Western diplomats, would-be peacemakers and United Nations mediators here is one of deep pessimism, and a collective sigh of total frustration is clearly audible these days at news conferences and in conversations.

The general feeling is that all parties in the overlapping Bosnian and Croatian conflicts have no real interest in peace right now and have set their minds on preparing for war, probably this autumn.

"I consider war a very real danger," remarked a senior Western diplomat here. "If there is another war, it's going to be unlike what we've seen so far. It will be war with tanks on all sides, air battles and missile attacks on capitals."

The latest UN-negotiated cease-fire between Muslims and Serbs in Bosnia, which began June 10, is breaking down. United Nations in Sarajevo confirm major violations" of the truce, mainly by the Muslimled Bosnian Army pushing to take a strategic road near Tuzla, in the center of Bosnia.

In Sarejevo, the Bosnian Muslims are digging additional defensive trenches all around the city and sending men out of the city to fight in central Bosnia, according

Though under an embargo, both Croatia and Serbia are busy buying arms abroad

Diplomats here say the Croatians continue to obtain MiG jet fighters and helicopters on the black market from Eastern Europe countries. Those in Belgrade re-port that an engine for a MiG-29 jet fighter was recently discovered by UN monitors hidden away under a pile of

bulk detergent in a truck coming across the border from

The feeling is everybody is preparing for war," said a UN official who just returned from Sarajevo

The cease-fire negotiated between Croatia and its breakaway minority Serbs that went into effect March 29 has so far held. But a senjor UN military official here predicted it was bound to become "more and more fragile" with each passing day after the breakdown last week of the negotiations process.

The combined efforts of American, Russian, West European and UN mediators to get talks under way between the Croatian government and rebel Croatian Serbs reached a dead end last Thursday when the Serbs refused to allow five Croatian reporters to cover the

"We have done our utmost," a UN mediator, Kai Eide, said here recently after spending seven fruitless

See BALKANS, Page 4

Russia Signs On With NATO in **Peace Alliance**

By Daniel Williams ngton Post Service

BRUSSELS - After months of delay that reflected deep-seated differences in outlook, Russia entered a formal partnership with its old NATO adversary on

Wednesday, a step each side hopes will change the behavior of the other.

Visiting NATO headquarters for the first time, Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev signed documents that committed Russia to the Partnership for Peace, an ar-

rangement of military cooperation that could lead to membership in the alliance.

Twenty other former Soviet bloc countries have joined the partnership, but Russia and NATO appeared to see Moscow's entry as a key to Europe's future.

"There are no insurmountable obstacles in the way of shaping a workable relationship between Russia and its Western partners," Mr. Kozyrev said at the signing

"This is a defining moment in shaping the security of our continent," added Terzio Balanzino, deputy secretary-general of NATO.

Before the signing, Secretary of State Warren M.

Christopher tried to case fears that Russia might obstruct the expansion of NATO to include states once occupied

Rissia's cooperation will serve the interests of all ations in Europe — particularly those that so recently won their freedom from Communist rule," he said

NATO issued a separate statement, painstakingly ne-goriated with Russia, that sweeten's Russia's participa-tion with a unique channel of consultation. The statement falls short of fulfilling Russia's desire for a voice in NATO decisions, but goes beyond anything given to any other participant.

The statement was unsigned to show that the document in no way binds NATO decisionmaking to Russia, U.S. officials said.

Russia will now have a Brussels office in modular quarters built atop a NATO parking lot. Its military men, once the objects of suspicion and fear, will prepare joint projects with NATO officers in a building at Mons once reserved for planning the defense of Berlin.

Word that Vitali L Churkin, deputy foreign minister, will be named lisison to the alliance attests to the weight Russia lends to its links with NATO, U.S. officials said.

Caution pervaded background comments from Americans on the day's events. "This is just the beginning," said a senior American. "We will see how Russia operates. Will they try to throw their weight around? Try to

See NATO, Page 4



U.S. 'Concern' Fails To Halt Dollar's Fall

Markets Take the Dare as Bentsen Hints at G-7 Action to Stop the Slide

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK - Amid cries from financial markets for the Clinton administration to stand behind the dollar, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said Wednesday said that he was ready to act with U.S. trading

partners to protect the currency.

But after his remarks, many on Wall Street said he had offered no concrete measures of support and the dollar fell from the day's highs against the yen and the Deutsche mark — but not so low as the day before when the U.S. currency dipped below 100 yen, a postwar low. The dollar closed Wednesday at 101 yen, up slightly from Tuesday's close of 100.33.

Others on Wall Street warned, however,

that Washington had just begun to fight.
"I am concerned by recent movements in the exchange markets," Mr. Bentsen said in a statement issued at the Treasury in Washington early Wednesday after-noon. "We are carefully monitoring developments. We continue to be in close communication with our G-7 partners, and we continue to be prepared to act as appropri-

He added that what was ultimately important was the strength of the U.S. economy. He said he was very confident that it was in the midst of an investment-led recovery, followed by recovery abroad. He concluded: "We share with the Fed and with our Group of Seven partners the common goal of sustaining recovery with low

Disappointed that he did not say more, traders cautiously shaved the value of the dollar against the yen and the mark. They were waiting for the Fed to act in concert

with other central banks and buy dollars. David Blitzer, chief economist of Standard & Poor's, said the worst was not over and predicted that the decline of the dollar would continue and turnoil in the curren-

cy markets would accompany it. Don't wony, warned John Lipsky, chief economist of Salomon Brothers, there will be intervention, and soon - and it will come when the Group of Seven feels the market is most overextended, not when the

market wants it. Mr. Lipsky explained: "This is not the kind of statement where you say. The bombing will start in five minutes. What you say is, 'Just move, and make my day.'
You don't make a statement like that without something behind it, unless you're planning to retire soon as the secretary of

The storm in the world's currency markets abated Wednesday as Washington organized its defenses behind the dollar to demonstrate that the country was determined to remain in charge of its own finances. The problem was seen by Wall Street as political and psychological, which if not resolved would threaten the real economy with higher interest rates.

With Wall Street recalling the benignneglect policies of the Carter administration that sent the dollar to new lows and interest rates to economically punishing highs in 1978, President Bill Clinton said Mr. Bentsen would talk later about the

In anticipation, the dollar rose by almost a full yen to around 101 by midday in New York and also strengthened against the mark. The Dow-Jones industrial average recovered 10 points at opening from Tuesday's decline and then was up 21 by noon. Prices of Treasury bonds improved slightly, shaving a few hundredths of a percentage point off their interest rate

Stocks and bonds mainly held their gains after Mr. Bentsen's statement. The dollar also remained strong against the Deutsche mark, rising to 1.6054 DM from i 5942 on Tuesday.

Coincidentally, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, had been summoned to testify before the House Budget Committee Wednesday morning on the state of the economy,

See DOLLAR, Page 4

Clinton Says North Korea Yields in Nuclear Dispute

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton announced Wednesday that North Korea had formally agreed to freeze its nuclear program, opening the way for new diplomatic talks with the United States to resolve a dangerous standoff.

Mr. Clinton said at a news conference that, on the basis of word received from the North Koreans, U.S. and North Korean diplomats would meet in Geneva early next month to discuss a "full range of issues" affecting security on the Korean

reload to its nuclear reactor now in a state of refueling, nor would it reprocess the

spent fuel. At the same time, he said, United Nations monitors now in place at the North Korean nuclear site would be able to remain.

In return, he said the United States had agreed to suspend its effort in the United Nations to organize sanctions as punishment for North Korea's refusal to allow full scrutiny of the nuclear site to verify that no atomic arms were being made.

Mr. Clinton said the United States had made no concessions, beyond agreeing to halt the sanctions effort.

The new step stemmed from a trip for-He said North Korea had agreed not to mer President Jimmy Carter made last

See KOREA, Page 5

WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND

Swizs 4, Bomania 1

Switzerland sped away from Romania in the second half of their Group A match in Detroit. The Swiss midfielder Afain Sutter opened the scoring, but Romania's Gheorghe Hagi equalized and the first half ended tied at 1-1.

Nigeria 3, Bulgaria 0

As Abgeria's coach, Clemens Wester-hof, said, it was "show time" as the Sance Lagles, with their exciting, light-name thick attack, left Bulgariain their

wake with a the victory in Dailas. "We want to show people we play football in Africa," Westerhof said.

Post Columnist Bitten Tony Kornheiser, the iconoclastic colnmnist of The Washington Post and mainstream sports junkie, has found several reasons to love soccer. Weird

Thursday statiches: Italy vs. Norway, st mass Rutherford, New Jersey, 2006-50T; South Ko-rea vs. Bolivia, at Foxboro, Messachusetts, 2335 GMT. World Cup report: Pages 22 and 23

reasons, but reasons nevertheless.

Definence Takes the Lead in EU Contest

Printer Consister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgriching to Wednesday became the studies to win the European may save the Clintons money. Page 3. Indonesia's closure of three magazines

His chief rival, Prime Minister Rund utibers of the Netherlands, was unable tampessorine Nemerlands, was uname to muster additional support at a meet-ing in Amssels of the EU's Christian Democratic parties. Mr. Lubbers was expected to withdraw. (Page 4)

Page 7. Page 7. Page 24.

could signal a major shift. Page 4.

UN Endorses French Troop Intervention in Rwanda

By Julia Preston

UNITED NATIONS — The Security Council, eager to break international paralysis over the tribal bloodshed in Rwanda, voted reluctantly Wednesday to authorize France to send 2,000 troops to stop the killings, despite misgivings about France's neutrality and opposition from Rwanda's

Although France had the support of the

United States and Europe, five countries on the 15-nation Council abstained, giving an unusually weak UN endorsement for an operation in which soldiers have orders to engage in full-scale combat if necessary.

The first 1,500 French troops will be

Zaire as of Thursday, Defense Minister François Leotard told French television. But rebeis from the Rwanda Patriotic

deployed to Rwanda's western border with with 500 troops from Senegal also taking

Force, which is drawn largely from the Tutsi minority, immediately announced

they would "resist the French intervention

by all means at our disposal" and demand-

ed the United Nations withdraw its 50 peacekeepers now in Rwanda. Even countries who supported the

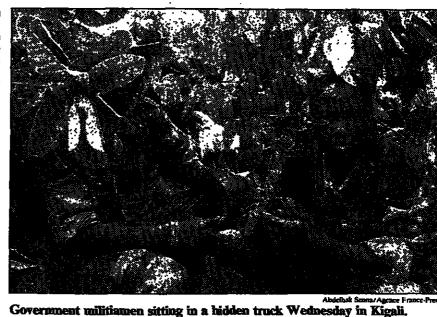
French action acknowledged that France was not the best choice to lead a rescue mission to save thousands of civilians, most of them Tutsis, who remain in danger of slaughter in areas controlled by the

Hutu-dominated government forces.
"We must be flexible enough to accept imperfect solutions," said Madeleine K. Albright, the U.S. chief delegate, even while voicing Washington's "strong sup-port" for Paris's initiative.

France was a longtime supporter of the former Hutu president, Juvenal Habyrimana, whose death in a plane crash April 6 sparked the crisis and who organized the militias that have carried out a systematic murder campaign that has left more than 250.000 Tutsis dead.

However, even though the killings continued unabated for 10 weeks, no other countries, including the United States and the major African nations, have been will-

See RWANDA, Page 4



With Barriers Fallen, What Future for Mandela's Jail?

By Steven A. Holmes

New York Times Service ROBBEN ISLAND, South Africa - South Africans managed to overcome their vast cultural and political differences as they created their new government, but a dry, windswept island 10 kilometers across the water from Cape Town is putting into focus the debate that is yet to come over how to treat the country's history.

Robben Island has been the home of South Africa's unwanted: lepers, the mentally disturbed, political prisoners, criminals. Now, the new government is trying to decide what to do with the spot of land that for years served as Nelson Mandela's jail.

ment has yet to decide about the island's future. Different interests have put forward their own visions for the island. Some environmentalists want to return it

to a pristine state as a wildlife refuge. A land developer made a proposal to build a casino there. Some want to turn it into a museum, and one group would like to set up a center to teach nonviolent conflict resolution. But the new minister of the Department of Correction-

al Services says that given the overcrowding in South Africa's prisons, he may push to keep the island as a penal colony.

"It needs to be remembered, but the question is in what form," said Felicia Siebritz, the administrator of The previous government had developed plans to close the Mayibuye Center, a center for black history at the the island's two prisons, which currently hold about 700 University of the Western Cape.

dela spent 18 of his 27 years in prison, sightseers are already flocking there. Tours that are offered three days a week by the Department of Correctional Services are booked solid for the rest of the year.

"This piace not only symbolizes the evil of apartheid, but also the strength of the human spirit." Michael Lapsley, an Anglican priest and anti-apartheid advocate, said on a recent visit.

Though Father Lapsley was never imprisoned on the island, his life was also seared by the brutal repression of dissidents that Robben Island symbolizes. In April 1990 he lost both of his hands when a letter bomb sent to his house in Zimbabwe exploded.

The interest in Robben Island has led to concerns that See ISLAND, Page 4

Germans Wonder if Health-Care Model Can Survive an Aging Population

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Pact Service

BERLIN — The three men sharing Room 119 at Franz Volhard Hospital have ample reason to be angry at the world. Each suffers from coronary artery disease. each faces open-heart surgery, each has endured days of preoperative poking and

Yel, the three exude a cheerful optimism, not least because their medical misfortunes are not compounded by worries about money. "I'm grateful and very satisfied," said Hans-Günther Brüggemann. 60, whose sentiment was echoed by his roommates, Heinrich Wienskol, 70. and Harry Göldner, 62.

Like most patients in Germany's health care system, the men in Room 119 are devoid of the anxieties that plague millions of Americans. Despite their age and frail condition, there is no danger that they will lose their insurance coverage. Access to German medical care, among the world's best, is guaranteed until death.

And although each is accumulating immense medical expenses — \$267 a day for

a hospital bed plus \$12,000 or so for surgery — none of them will ever see a bill. Mr. Wienskol's out-of-pocket expenses are typical: \$19 a month to help underwrite the nine prescription medications he is

President Bill Clinton repeatedly has cited a German influence on his own thinking about health care, although the reform proposals wending their way through Congress may end up with more differences than similarities to the system

Yet, the German approach is worthy of continued scrutiny if for no other reason than that it has maintained a broad level of high-quality patient care while trying to contain soaring costs. Germany led the way among industrialized nations more than a century ago in adopting a comprehensive national health system; now, the Germans are trying to figure out whether they can still afford such national largesse.

Faced with the rising price of modern medicine and a rapidly aging population. which will increase demands on the health care system, the German government has

imposed controversial price controls and fund or buy private health insurance. Penother measures. But that is only the begin-

"The real reforms have to come now." said Hans-Jürgen Thomas, chairman of the country's leading physicians' association. "The problem that Germany and the rest of the world face, at least in the highly developed world, is demographic. More older people with more illnesses and ever fewer young people working to pay for the system." He added. "There is a gap between what is possible medically and what is affordable.

All workers earning less than \$37,000 a year must belong to a Krankenkasse, a sickness fund, to which they contribute through payroll deductions. The average contribution, evenly divided between employee and employer, is 13.4 percent of

The Krankenkassen are not-for-profit insurance institutions organized by profession, industry or region. Large companies often have their own funds, and Germany has more than 1,300 Krankenkassen.

High-wage earners may either join a

sioners are either insured by the same fund they belonged to while working or by private insurers. Additional provisions are made for civil servants, welfare recipients and the unemployed. Nearly 90 percent of all Germans and their families are covered by the Krankenkassen. About 10 percent are covered by private insurance, which entitles them to somewhat preferential treatment, and less than 1 percent of the population is uninsured.

The funds channel their accumulated cash to regional associations of physicians. with whom they bargain for services on the basis of a negotiated fee schedule. The physicians' associations then act as paymasters in reimbursing their members. The Krankenkassen also negotiate fixed reim-

bursement rates with local hospitals.

Coverage is more or less uniform, regardless of the Krankenkasse involved. Germans can choose their physician and make unlimited doctor visits without additional payment. They get acute hospital care and drug prescriptions with only a nominal co-payment. The system provides

disability pay, periodic visits to therapeu-tic spas, paid leave to take care of sick children and on and on.

But for all its benefits, the German sys-

tem has several distinct drawbacks. Doctors are paid on a fee-for-service basis, so there is an incentive to overtreat patients. Because patients rarely see a bill, they have little reason to economize or moderate their use of the system. Germans on average visit their doctor 11 times a year; the typical German worker takes 19 days of sick leave annually, compared with seven days for the average American.

"The patient today hasn't got any idea what it all costs," said Mr. Thomas, the physicians' association chairman. "He just knows that he needs to be treated and has a right to be treated."

Many procedures, such as fetal sono-grams, are overused, said Götz Lampe, an obstetrician-gynecologist. Such practices, coupled with the escalating price of modern medical equipment and procedures, have severely strained the German system.

psychiatric care, broad dental coverage, 14 Unlike the United States, Germany man-weeks of paid maternity leave, generous aged to keep costs reasonably well in check disability pay in the 1980s. Germany spends 8.5 percent of its gross domestic product on health care compared with 13.4 percent in the United States, statistics often cited by Mr.

But in the first three years of this decade, costs in Germany climbed an average of 9 percent annually. In a bitterly contested reform that took effect last year, the Bonn government imposed a three-year cap on spending for physician fees, hospital

charges and most prescription drugs. Health Minister Horst Sechofer, architect of the reforms, has proclaimed victory by announcing that "the health insurance system is now healthy again." The Krankenkassen, which accumulated a \$5.7 oillion deficit in 1992, last year amassed a 56 billion surplus, a trend that has continued

But Mr. Seehofer's many critics charge that his efforts to fix the system have simply delayed an inevitable surge in costs. They say the aging population will strain the system to the breaking point.

Latest Bosnia Front Is All-Muslim War

Businessman's Militia Proves **Even Brothers Can Fight'**

By Roger Cohen

New York Times Service PECIGRAD, Bosnia-Herzegovina - This Bosnian village set in undulating countryside has become the most active front line in Bosnia over the last week and the heart of a bizarre but intensifying conflict that has set Muslim against Muslim in a fratricidal war.

The 26-month war has seen virtually every permutation of conflict among and between Muslims, Serbs and Croats. But none is stranger or more intractable than a battle raging in the northwestern Bihac area between the Muslim-dominated army of the Bosnian government and the Muslim troops of a wealthy businessman named Fikret Abdic, who has declared

autonomy from Sarajevo. The crackle of automaticweapons fire could be heard almost constantly Tuesday as a commander in Mr. Abdic's militia, Hasim Ahmetasevic. pointed across rolling fields and wooded hills to positions taken by the Bosnian Army in the offensive that started 10 days

"They are just over there now, about 250 meters away," the officer said, indicating a hill called Krecana just east of Peci-grad. "Our position has become more vulnerable."

As if to prove his point, a sniper's bullet whistled a few feet overhead, and Mr. Ahmetasevic ducked for cover behind a stone wall. Asked how he felt, as a Muslim, to be a target of bullets from the Muslim-dominated Bosnian Army, he said: "Even two brothers can fight. This did not happen by my will. but because the government in Sarajevo wants war and more

United Nations officials in the capital of Mr. Abdic's socalled autonomous province of western Bosnia, Velika Kladusa, say fighting in the last week is the most intense since Mr. Abdic declared autonomy in the northern half of the Bihac pocket on Sept. 27 and installed himself as president of an almost exclusively Muslim community of about 50,000 people.

Mr. Abdic. head of one of the largest companies in the former Yugoslavia, a food and agricultural products conglomerate called Agrokomerz, has de-nounced what he calls the destructive Muslim nationalist politics of the Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic.

Instead, Mr. Abdic has opted for a freewheeling network of political and economic alliances with the neighboring Serbs in the occupied Krajina areas of Croatia and with Croats, too. trading in virtually everything.

Syria Ends South Africa Ban Agence France-Presse

DAMASCUS - Syria has decided to end its trade embargo on South Africa, newspapers said here Wednesday. The em-bargo was imposed in 1963.

His essential message, his aides say, is that if people are making money, they will eventually for-get about ethnic differences and

For many Bosnian Muslims, however. Mr. Abdic is no more than a traitor and a crook. He was sentenced to a year in prison in 1987 for embezzlement in one of Yugoslavia's largest financial scandals.

What seems clear is that Mr. Izetbegovic's government has decided to use the monthlong Bosnia-wide cease-fire that was agreed to with the Serbs on June 10 in Geneva to try to finish with Mr. Abdic. Although the cease-fire should, in theory, apply to this part of Bosnia, too, it has not taken

"At least 100 people have been killed and several hundred wounded over the last 10 days," said Monique Tuffelli, chief official of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees' office in Velika Kladusa. "One has the impression that the Bosnian government forces are closing

Serbian forces in Krajina have gone to the aid of Mr. Abdic, shelling the advancing Bosnian Army from positions just north of Velika Kladusa. UN officials say they believe that the Serbs would be quite unlikely to allow the Bosnian Army to defeat Mr. Abdic, as he has become a useful ally. tying up Bosnian Army units it otherwise be ing at Serbian forces.

Mr. Abdic's chief adviser. Mehmed Kostic, said that he had 10,000 soldiers in his army and that "we are quite capable of taking back the ground we have lost." He suggested that there was no possibility of com-

"Sarajevo wants to impose an Islamic state with Islamic law, though we cannot accept this." he said. using an argument frequently advanced by the Bosnian Serbs. "But we see this autonomous province as a model for the only system that will work in Bosnia-Herzegovina, a series of self-governing cantons trading actively with their

Mr. Izetbegovic is known to be infuriated by Mr. Abdic, and he recently asked the Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman, his new ally in the Muslim-Croatian federation in Bosnia, to make sure that any trade between Zagreb and Velika Kladusa ceases.

But Mr. Kostic said: "Nothwith our Serbian neighbors."

An example of the trade was evident in the military headquarters Tuesday. Boxes of Kalashnikov rifle ammunition were covered in the Cyrillic script that the Serbs use. Evidentily, the boxes had been provided by the Serbs to their Mus-



Twins pressing against the window of a bus carrying them from Sarajevo to refuge in Split, Croatia, on Wednesday.

Moscow Hotel's Roaches Face Eviction

By Alessandra Stanley

New York Times Service MOSCOW — "We have no rats and no cockroaches," the waiter at the restaurant of the Rossiya Hotel said sullenly after city health inspectors ordered Russia's largest, and some say ugliest, hotel to close temporarily and rid itself of the uninvited guests.

Still with a straight face, he added. "absolutely none." Then, reluctantly, the waiter smiled and his smile stretched back and began laughing uncontrollably. "Have guests complained?" he gasped.

"How can they - they are too busy chasing the rats in all directions." He roared, surreptitiously wiping the tears of giddy amusement from his eves. In a city that now boasts four-star hotels, casinos, boutiques, malls and

French restaurants with unctuous sommeliers, the Rossiya stands as a glassand-metal throwback to the frills-free Soviet past, unrenovated, still relatively cheap and still seedy.

However decayed, the 5,374-bed Ros-

siya is a far more vivid memorial to life under communism than the nearby Le-nin Mausoleum on Red Square, which has been stripped of its honor guard and snaking line of worshipers.

When it was still new, a leading architecture critic. Ada Louise Huxtable, described the Rossiya as "an air-conditioned nightmare for 6,000."

Rats and roaches took nobody there by surprise. Some seemed almost nostal-

Certainly, employees of the gigantic, bleakly lighted hotel and theater complex, a Communist-era eyesore that from some angles blocks the view of the Kremlin and Red Square, were not shocked that city health inspectors ordered Monday that the complex be shut.

Nor were the guests. A group of Australians at the hotel actually seemed cheered by the news that Moscow was as unhygienic as advertised. "This," Paula Jude said brightly, "is adventure!

The Rossiya was touted here as the biggest and most modern hotel in the didn't hear about them."

world, a symbol of Soviet achievements as the regime prepared to celebrate its 50th anniversary in 1967. It was meant to be a magnet for foreign tourists.

But it had problems. It was so big and inefficient that desk clerks sometimes could not find guests. Room service was chaotic. In 1977, a fire killed at least 45

In the Bolshevik era, ancient churches, quaint wooden houses and one of the city's oldest neighborhoods around Red lare were razed. The site was later selected by Nikita S. Khrushchev for a grandiose haven for Communist dignitaries and out-of-town delegations.

Now, mostly Russian business people and low-budget tour groups haunt its

The hotel management did not inform the guests that whole sections of the hotel were being closed and occupants would be relocated to other buildings.

"I saw roaches in the room," Zimfir Almukhatemova, 30, a pharmaceuticals saleswoman from Bashkiria, said, "But I

German Opposition Taps Scharping to Face Kohl

By Stephen Kinzer New York Times Service :

HALLE, Germany - Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party, reeling from a steep drop in popularity in recent weeks, on Wednesday officially nominated Rudolf Scharping as its candidate for chancellor. Optimism, hope and confidence in

Germany requires a realistic basis." Mr. ing serious has changed. We Scharping asserted in one of his several still have our trading corridor attacks on Chancellor Helmut Kohl in his with Zagreb, and we still trade acceptance speech. "It serves no purpose acceptance speech. "It serves no purpose simply to repeat what was done in 1990, to make promises and then ruin everything."

"Kohi let both Easterners and Westerners down. What I criticize is the way he abused people's joy and hope and optimism in 1990 and the way he is doing the same thing today."

Mr. Scharping, who is governor of the state of Rhineland-Palatinate, told a party convention that he was committed to full employment and "ecological moderniza-tion of our economy." including an end to the use of nuclear power. He also promised that he would not raise taxes if elected, something many voters fear.

Several times, Mr. Scharping appealed to his fractious party to unite behind him. "I expect from you what you can expect from me, not just formal unity but the courage to fight and the strength to dream. because otherwise we won't succeed," he said. "When you want to move such a fat

man, you have to get together to do it." More than 95 percent of delegates voted to endorse Mr. Scharping's candidacy, but they did so with the growing realization that Mr. Kohl will be difficult to defeat.

When Mr. Scharping emerged as the likely Social Democratic candidate late last year, he seemed to have excellent prospects for defeating Mr. Kohl. Weekly polls taken by the Forsa Institute, a leading opinion survey firm, showed him 15 points

ahead in March, and even as recently as two weeks ago.
But the Social Democrats have suffered

serious reverses in voting for local offices and for the European Parliament since then, and a Forsa poll released Wednesday showed Mr. Kohl with a 13-point lead. Commentators attribute the dramatic shift in opinion to voters' uncertainty about the Social Democrats and Mr.

Scharping. Critics had charged that Mr. Scharping was failing to distinguish himself from other candidates and parties, and on Wednesday he sought to remedy that. Besides attacking Mr. Kohl, he criticized the Free Democrats as elitists and attacked the Greens for their calls to disband the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the German Army.

"We stand by the Atlantic partnership." he said. "For us, NATO and the army are not up for negotiation."

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Freezes Assets of All Haitians

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Bill Clinton ordered American financial institutions to freeze the assets of all Haitians on Wednesday, widening the economic stranglehold once limited to

An administration official said Mr. Clinton signed the executive order on Tuesday night and had it transmitted to banks and other institutions before the business day began. About 600 military leaders and their supporters were barred earlier this month from access to their money in U.S. bank accounts.

Sealing off U.S. bank accounts is part of Mr. Clinton's plan to force military leaders to peacefully give way to the deposed president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Court Clears Ex-Italy Official of Graft

MILAN (Reuters) — A court acted Wednesday to clear former Foreign Minister Giovanni de Michelis, one of the most widely known casualties of Italy's massive graft scandals, of one count of bribery. But the court told the prosecution to press ahead with action on another count of breaking laws on the financing of

The former official had been charged with violation of party financing laws for accepting a promise of a 70 million lire (\$44,000) contribution to his Socialist Party's campaign for general elections in 1992. The court noted that the money had never been handed over...

Drug Money in Colombia Campaign?

BOGOTA (AP) — Colombia's biggest drug ring influenced the presidential race by contributing to the campaign of President elect Ernesto Samper Pizano, according to a tape recording of bugged conversations and television news reports.

Television news programs broadcast portions of a tape recording Tuesday night in which two men identified as leaders of the Cali drug ring and another man could be heard discussing millions of dollars in political contributions. Financial requirements of the Samper campaign were discussed, and one of the men appears to approve a contribution of 3 billion pesos.

The Samper campaign said it "affirmed categorically that the treasury did not take in any resources of dubious origin." Mr.

Samper said if any of his campaign workers were implicated, they would face criminal sanctions.

Russian Meets With Gore Over Aid

WASHINGTON (AP) - Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin held talks with Vice President Al Gore on Wednesday on cooperation to bolster Russia's struggling economy, expected to include a \$9 billion oil and gas deal.

During the two days of talks, Mr. Chernomyrdin and Mr. Gore

were to sign documents covering cooperation in space, energy, environment, nuclear reactors, science and technology.

Russia's agreement to stop making weapons grade plutonium at its nuclear generating stations. But U.S. officials suggested that an obstacle remained over how much money Russia would get to help it convert to other energy sources.

TRAVEL UPDATE

British Rail Strike Hits Commuters

LONDON (Reuters) - Britain's second 24-hour rail strike eight days caused havoc for tens of thousands of commuters of Wednesday as they boarded buses, fought traffic or simply walke to work.

Leaders of the striking Rail, Maritime and Transport workers' union warned it was just a taste of things to come as they threatened two more one-day stoppages, on June 29 and July 6. A strike against planned job cuts badly disrupted French train

service Wednesday, with fewer than half the trains running in much of the country, the state railroad company said. Reuters) International passengers traveling through Schiphol, Amster-

dam's airport, may now obtain value-added tax refunds on purchases made in any of the 12 EU countries. (NYT) North Korea has decided to admit Japanese tourists again after a one-year halt to issuing visas, Chugai Travel Co., a company specializing in package tours to the North, said in Tokyo. It said a state-run tourism enterprise in Pyongyang had provided notice of

the change in policy. A Chinese-built highway connecting the resort valley of Pokhara with remote mountainous areas of Nepal was inaugurated by Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala. It took five years to build the 71-kilometer highway through high hills and valleys. (AP)

A Cathay Pacific Boeing 747 jumbo jet was involved in a near a collision with a Air Nippon Airbus A-320 off Shikoku Island i southern Japan on Saturday, news reports said. Cathay Pacif reported to the Japanese Ministry of Transportation that Boeing 747, on a Vancouver-Hong Kong flight, and the Airbus. route from Naha to Osaka, came as close as 91 meters vertical and 1,850 meters horizontally, the reports said.

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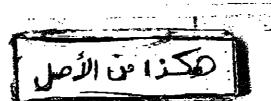
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THE AMERICAS / FELS

Revival of Independent Counsel May Save Clinton Cash

By David E. Rosenbaum

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives gave final congressional approval to a bill reinstating the independent coursel law that expired two years ago.

One consequence of the measure is that President Bill Clinton and others in his administration may become entitled to reimbursement for part of their legal fees growing out of the Whitewater investigation.

The House approved the final version of the bill on Tuesday by a vote of 317 to 105. It cleared the Senate with bipartisan support last month and now goes to the president, who has promised

The independent counsel law, first enacted in the aftermath of the Waterpate scandal in the

1970s, allows a special prosecutor from outside the government to be appointed by a three-judge panel of federal judges to investigate accusations of crimes by high government officials.

A total of 13 different special prosecutors were appointed under the law from the Carter admin-

istration through the Bush administration. But the statute expired in 1992 when an extension was opposed by President George Bush and blocked by Republicans in Congress.

Mr. Clinton made his support of the law an issue in the 1992 presidential campaign. And with a Democrat now in the White House, many Republicans in Congress have had what Representative Jack Brooks, a Texas Democrat, on

Tuesday called "a change of heart." The new law will probably mean a change of status for Robert B. Fiske Jr., the special prose-

cutor in the Whitewater case. He was appointed by Attorney General Janet Reno, who promised him independence, but technically he remains an official of the Justice Department.

Ms. Reno is expected to ask the panel of judges to name an independent counsel in the Whitewater case. Although the measure that cleared Congress would not require judges to pick Mr. Fiske, they are expected to do so. He is an accomplished prosecutor who has Republican as well as Democratic support, and it would make little sense to choose someone who would

have to start from scratch. As a practical matter, this would probably not mean much to Mr. Fiske. All his subpoenas would remain in force, and all the testimony he

has taken would still be valid. But it would allow Clinton administration

officials who are investigated by Mr. Fiske but not indicted to apply to the panel to have their legal fees reimbursed by the government. They must show that they would not have had the expenses if it had not been for the independent counsel. And none of the costs they incurred before his appointment as independent counsel would be eligible for reimbursement.

The president's fees in the Whitewater case could easily exceed \$2 million. Presidential assistants said Monday that they were planning to ask Americans to contribute to a legal defense fund

Even if he is entitled to some reimbursement, Mr. Clinton may need additional funds, not only because he has high-priced lawyers but also be-cause none of the costs he has borne up till now

President Can't Buck 'Soft Money' Circuit Some Backers Feel Betrayed

By Michael Wines New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Thirteen months after he proposed curb-ing the dominance of national politics by monied interests and 16 months after his party chairman proposed relying "less on bave lost his voice," he said. black-tie dinners and more on "Bill Clinton proposed car brown-bag lunches" for fund-raising, President Bill Clinton arranged to dine with 1,800 of the Democratic Party's most prosperous patrons. He is expected to gain \$2 million in fresh donations in the process.

The event has proved the last straw for the nation's most prominent clean-government group, Common Cause, which has endorsed the same fundraising restrictions that Mr. Clinton pledged,

Common Cause has prepared a study showing that since mid-1992, the president and other Democrats have raised \$40.5 million in such big-money con-tributions. Virtually all of it came from wealthy companies and citizens who gave directly to the Democratic Party, bypassing the legal ceilings on gifts to political campaigns.

The report says the Democratic total of such contribu-tions, known as "soft money," is almost double that raised by the Republican Party over the same time.

And it denounces Mr. Clinthat he has failed to carry out his commitment to pass legislation that would ban such bigmoney donations after sending a bill to Congress last year.

Fred Wertheimer, the president of Common Cause, said in an interview: "He said he would make this a priority, and he hasn't done it. He said he would fight for change, and he hasn't done it. He said he would spend political capital to win this battle, and he hasn't done it."

Mr. Wertheimer said he did not question Mr. Clinton's intellectual support for the legislation to end big-money dona-

tions to political parties. But on the issue at hand, using White House pressure to enact Mr. Clinton's proposal, which has been stalled for seven months now in a House-Senate conference, "the president seems to

"Bill Clinton proposed campaign-finance reform legisla-tion and is pushing for it," David Wilhelm, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said Tuesday. "Frankly, that's contrary to his own political interests.

Mr. Wilhelm, the advocate of more brown-bag fund-raising, said he still intended to reduce the Democrats' reliance on bigmoney events like Wednesday's dinner.

But until campaign-finance legislation is enacted, he said, "We have to play by the current system of rules. To do anything else would be to unilaterally disarm politically.

Ginny Terzano, a spokeswoman for the White House. called Mr. Wertheimer's accusations "inappropriate" and wrong. "Just because it hasn't passed in his first year and a half doesn't mean it's not a pri-ority," she said. "We don't live in an ideal world. You can't pass every legislative priority

overnight. Indeed, Mr. Clinton raised the issue with both Democratic ton as the "king of the corrupt and Republican leaders as reand Senate Democrats are meeting this week to discuss a compromise.

> It is also true, however, that Democratic backbone on the issue has weakened. The Democrats rammed a thoroughgoing overhaul of campaign-finance laws through Congress with few problems in 1992, largely because they were certain that President George Bush would veto it.

> This time, with their own man in the White House and a real prospect that a bill will become law, that resolve is suddenly less stiff

Clinton Rules Out 'Defeat' on Health Care

WASHINGTON — Despite a week of panicky pleas for compromise from Capitol Hill. President Bill Clinton said he would not "declare defeat" on the goal of guaranteeing health insurance to every American.

Mr. Clinton's pledge, in a speech to executives from the nation's biggest companies, appeared to have several political purposes, such as bucking up Democratic loyalists in the House, many of whom are going out on a political limb to

advance a universal coverage bill.

It also signaled to the Senate, and particularly a very divided Senate Finance Committee, that covering everyone is a goal that will not be compromised.

The president's vow reflected the new effort by the administration to present Mr. Clinton as a principled protector of the middle class in the health care struggle. The administra-tion asserts that it is this group — not the poor or the rich that would be the primary beneficiary of guaranteed health insurance, and thus the big loser if it is traded away.

"We're the only people that can't figure out how to cover everybody," Mr. Clinton told the Business Roundtable on Tuesday. The business group rebuffed him in February by endorsing a rival health care plan that fell short of promising

Agency Head Weighs Nicotine Regulation

WASHINGTON - Regulating nicotine levels in cigarettes could prevent the next generation of teen-agers from getting hooked on tobacco, the head of the Food and Drug Administration said Wednesday.

"I don't think prohibition would work," said the agency commissioner, David A. Kessler. The question, he said, is "how do we prevent the next generation of kids, if they're going to smoke, from getting hooked on nicotine."

"Are there ways to restrict access? Some have suggested restricting advertising, or we can look at the nicotine level," he said on NBC. "We have made no decision yet."

Dr. Kessler commented after the agency accused a major cigarette maker of misleading U.S. regulators about its secret development of tobacco containing double the usual amount of nicotine.

Dole Warns Democrats of Partisan Fights

WASHINGTON - Bob Dole, the Senate minority leader, warned Democrats that they may faced a "long hot summer" of partisan battles over major legislation unless they agreed to broader hearings on President Clinton's involvement with the Whitewater affair.

Mr. Dole's warning came as the Senate voted for a 10th time along straight party lines to reject Republican demands to extend the scope of initial Whitewater hearings beyond the relatively narrow limits set by the Democrats.

Quote/Unquote

Emperor Akihito, talking to a youngster in Los Angeles. "Are you enjoying school?" When told that summer vacation had started last week, the emperor remarked: "You are already on vacation? In Japan the school vacation is at the end of July." (Reuters)

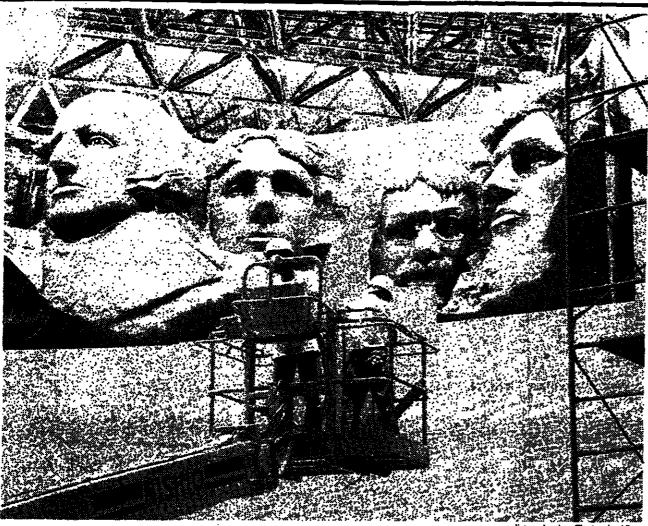
Away From Politics

• A British woman whose boyfriend was slain in September 1993 at a highway rest stop near Tallahassee, Florida, identified one suspected gunman but failed to pick another from police lineups. Margaret Jagger picked Aundra Akins, 15. from six people, the suspect's lawyer said.

olice arrested seven suspects in the spray-painting of 14 miles of a freeway in Long Beach, California, that resulted in more than \$100,000 in damage. More than 25,000 graffitiwere made from May 13 to May 18 in a so-called tagging war between gangs that covered on-ramps, off-ramps and over-

• A collision between an Air Force F-16D jet fighter and a C-130 cargo plane in March in North Carolina, in which 23 servicemen were killed and 100 injured, was caused mainly by the mistakes of an inexperienced air force air controller, a formal investigation has found. A nine-month investigation into Amtrak's deadliest accident.

a derailment in Alabama that killed 47 people, has ended with the National Transportation Safety Board divided over who was to blame. The board agreed that a tugboat pilot lost in the fog had pushed a barge into a railroad bridge, knocking tracks out of line minutes before the train arrived.



AMERICAN FACES - Japanese workers finishing their work on a copy of the Mount Rushmore sculpture of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln at a festival site east of Tokyo.

AMERICAN TOPICS

50 Years On, GI Bill On Downhill Slope

A half century after Congress passed the GI Bill, its provisions have eroded. The bill, formally called the American Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, opened higher education to millions of veterans, fueled a housing boom and turned renters into homeowners through low-interest, no-money-down mort-

After World War II, benefils stretched over 48 months, compared with 36 months now. The \$50 monthly benefit for a single veteran in the 1940s has increased in the last 50 years; to \$400, but the increase has not made up for the rapid rise in inflation. The GI Bill's purchasing power has just evaporated,"

said Phil Boudon, a spokesman for the American Legion. Representative G.V. Moni-gomery, Democrat of Mississippi, chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee and a World War II veteran. said."It doesn't really get the

It rankles veterans, too, that the GI Bill now requires servicemen to pay premiums, like

life insurance. The rising complaints about the erosion in benefits have prompted the 3.1-million member American Legion to lobby Congress to revise the bill again. It pro-poses doubling the benefit, either by extending the stipend period to 72 months, or by raising it to \$800 a month.

Short Takes

Two pharmaceutical companies, Connaught Laboratories of Swiftwater, Pennsylvania. and SmithKline Beacham of Philadelphia, are conducting the first large-scale tests of experimental vaccines against lyme disease, a potentially debilitating ailment carried by ticks. There is no guarantee the vaccines will work. But the companies had no problem finding 10,000 volunteers for the first round of inoculations. Both vaccines have so far proved safe and effective in animals; almost every guinea pig, hamster and monkey inoculated has been protected from the disease - even after deliberate exposure to the Lyme bacterium.

Most professors in the Unit-ed States and 13 other countries believe that they have a responsibility to help solve social problems, but they think that their ideas and recommendations are often ignored outside the classroom, according to a survey of 20,000 pro-fessors by the Carnegie Foun-

dation for the Advancement of Teaching. In all 14 countries except South Korea, fewer than half of the faculty members say that professors are among the most influen-United States, only 21 percent think they are highly regarded outside the classroom, and in Israel and Britain, a little more than 10 percent think so.

There have been 43 heavyweight boxing champions recognized by least one boxing association in the past century. But there wasn't a lefthander among them until Michael Moorer deseated Evander Holyfield for the title April 22. Why? Whenever a fight managers took on a promising young boxer, he would be ordered to fight right-handed even if he was a southpaw. Otherwise, says Bert Sugar, editor and publisher of Boxing Illustrated, it was too hard to line up bouts: no righty wanted to fight a lefty—the style was too unfa-miliar. There have been exceptions in the lower weights but almost none among the

The state dinner at the White House last week for Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko of Japan was white tie — but not all state dinners are. It depends on the president. Dwight Eisenhower gave several white tie dinners

heavies.

and John F. Kennedy continued the custom but switched to black tie when several congressmen complained that white tie was uncomfortable Lyndon B. Johnson loathed white tie: Richard Nixon liked it. Jimmy Carter stuck with black tie. White tie returned with Ronald Reagan George Bush, and Bill Clinton. The Washington Post recalls that despite Mr. Johnson's loathing, his wife, Lady Bird, talked him into wearing it for a French Embassy dinner. The Johnsons arrived to find all the other males wear ing black tie except one, whom Mrs. Johnson hastily pointed to. "But he's carrying a tray," Mr. Johnson protest

International Herald Tribune.

A Failed Test for Teen Mothers Ineffectual Jobs Plan Bodes III for Reform

By Jason DeParle

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A closely watched experiment in which
teenaged mothers were showteen with education and social

services had no effect in moving them from welfare into the job market according to a study.

The study is being widely discussed among welfare experts, some of whom believe it casts doubts on a central feature of the Clinton administration's welfare plan; the decision to focus its training and work pro-grams on young mothers.

Skeptics argue that the study. along with previous research, paints a portrait of such mothers as being harder and more expensive to help than older

"It shows how tough it is to work with young mothers," said

and examined the program. pendeacy."

The program called New In addition, she said, the foChance, served 1,408 teenagers cus on young mothers sends a

program were no more likely to school, delay pregnancy and be off welfare or in a job than a similar group that received no services.

School, delay pregnancy and postpone having children."

Emphasizing that education is a long-term investment, Rob-

mothers from both groups were still collecting welfare, and only 26 percent had worked in the lest three months. President Bill Clinton's wel-

fare proposal would expand training opportunities for women on welfare but require those still unemployed after two years to join a work program. To save money and allow

states time to adapt, he wants to apply the new rules only to mothers born after 1971. Mr. Clinton sent the bill to Congress on Tuesday. Melissa Skolfield, spokes-

woman for the Department of Judich Gueron, president of Health and Human Services, Manpisser Demonstration Resaid the bill focused on young search Cosp. a nonprofit group mothers because they were in New York City that designed "most at risk of long-term de-

in 10 states. But after 18 clear signal to the next generamonths, those who joined the tion, that "they should stay in

About 80 percent of the ert Granger, the program's director, said it might take more than 18 months to measure the program's effect on earnings. The mothers' earnings were increasing with time, he said.

The New Chance program did help mothers gain high school equivalency diplomas. Thirty-seven percent of those in the program received the diplomas, compared with 21 percent of the mothers in a control

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On June 18th 1994 peacefully at King Edward VII Huspital for Officers, London, Morion Ferguson LLewellyn, father of David and father-in-law of Lorna, grandpa of Motton, Kate, Francesca and Andrew, great grandfather of Thomas, Fergus and Georgia. A domani.

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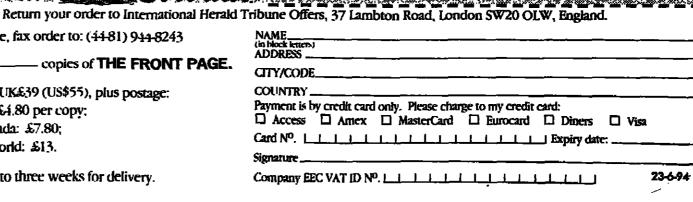


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LOS ANGELES - Nicole Brown Simpson's neck was cut through to her spine and Ronald Goldman's ear was nearly severed in the attack that killed them, according to a source in the coroner's office who said their murderer had showed "no mercy."

Mr. Goldman was probably attacked first, from behind, the identified source told KABC-TV. He had a deep cut on the back of his head, slash wounds on his neck and more than 20 other knife wounds. indicating a fierce struggle. the source said.

O.J. Simpson, the former professional football star who is accused of the June 12 kill-ings, has pleaded not guilty to murdering his former wife and Mr. Goldman, her friend. He is being held without ball. In addition to her other wounds, Mrs. Simpson also

had a large gash on her head and had been stabbed several times in the chest, the source told KABC. This was a brutal. savage, messy killing. It was a crime of anger and passion and one that showed no mercy. It was ugly." the source said.

The murder weapon, be-lieved to be a 15-inch (40-centimeter) serrated knife, has not been found.

Evidence in the case became the focus of a hearing on Wednesday. The defense was in court seeking access to everything that the authorities have against Mr. Simpson, including a bloody ski mask that the prosecution said Wednesday does not exist, contrary to

The hearing began in open session, then the lawyers filed into the judge's chambers for

a private conference.
"I'll do anything to stay out of that cell," Mr. Simpson was overheard telling deputies in a conversation picked up by a microphone and broadcast on national television. "I'll sit



O.J. Simpson listening to sheriff's deputies Wednesday during his court appearance.

here and read." He was taken out of the courtroom until the hearing resumed.

Robert Shapiro, Mr. Simpson's lawyer, asked to see the bloody ski mask that investigators were supposed to have ound. "There is no ski mask." the prosecutor, Deputy District Attorney Marcia Clark. said. She said other evidence reports were still being com-piled and were not available.

Judge Patti Jo McKay ruled that Mr. Shapiro's experts could examine the coroner's evidence in the presence of county medical examiners.

The judge also allowed Mr. Simpson to have a cervical pillow in his county jail cell. where he is in a special unit under suicide watch.

Prosecutors were seeking a grand jury indictment of Mr. Simpson, sources said. That would allow the case to go directly to Superior Court for trial, rather than making prosecutors lay out their case in open court at a preliminary

Mr. Simpson's alibi for the night of the killings, as earlier reported by his lawyer, has come under question.

The caretaker at Mr. Simpson's estate, Kayto Kaelin, contradicted Mr. Simpson's claim that he was at home waiting for a limousine to take him to the airport around the time of the killings, NBC News reported.

Also, a woman said she saw Mr. Simpson, enraged, speed through streets a few blocks from Mrs. Simpson's condominium, where she and Mr. Goldman were killed. Mr. Simpson yelled at a driver in his way, the woman told a television reporter.

NATO: Russia Signs With Alliance Yeltsin to Meet

Moscow.

Continued from Page 1

tell NATO what to do? Or be a true partner?"

Mused another official. "We'll soon see whether this is letting the fox into the hen-

Such concerns reflect the unsettled state of post-Cold War NATO and the uncertainties in accepting Russia as a potential

NATO's future security role. now that Moscow is no longer the official enemy, is ill-defined. It has resisted throwing its protective blanket over any of the former satellites or republics of the old Soviet Union. grounds that it would offend Russia and in any case

be an expensive undertaking. Eventual membership for several East European states through the Partnership is described as inevitable, but no timetable or even criteria for entry into NATO is specified.

Several former Soviet satellites that have signed up for the Partnership make no bones about their feeling that Russia pate.

Clinton in U.S. is a potential danger. In particular. Poland. Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia

BRUSSELS — President Boris N. Yeltsin has accepted President Bill Clinton's invitaare pressing for quick, full NATO membership — and protection against a resurgent tion to meet in the United States this fall, U.S. and Rus-Russian officials oppose exsian officials said Wednesday. pansion on the grounds it Official word of Mr. Yeltsin's acceptance came from Foreign

would lead to Russia's isolaion. It is this kind of assumed Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev veto over NATO's future that and Secretary of State Warren make some officials nervous. M. Christopher after talks in Mr. Kozyrev tried to soothe Brussels, following Russia's fears of Russian obstructionsigning of the North Atlantic ism. Russia, he said, stands by Treaty Organization's Partnerits choice of principle — the ship for Peace program. U.S. carrying out of national and officials said no specific days state interests "through cooperwere specified. ation rather than confronta-

'We are very pleased that President Yeltsin accepted "This is not Yalta II," he added, referring to the 1945 Alto visit the United States in Seplied arrangement that effectivetember," Mr. Christopher said ly put East Europe under Soviet at a news conference.

White House officials Tuesday said that Mr. Clinton that NATO would no longer be would talk with Mr. Yeltsin in an alliance aimed at Russia. Naples on July 10 during the G-U.S. officials expect that, 7 summit meeting and would over time. Russian opposition probably announce the date of to NATO expansion will dissitheir U.S. talks.

Arafat Visit To Jericho

JERICHO, West Bank Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, who was expected here by the end of June, will not be coming before the middle of July, a senior Palestinian official, Colonel Jibril Rajub, said

rule enclave of Jericho.

President Clinton's invitation late in sending us the aid to start building our infrastructure," Colonel Rajub added, saving this was the major reason for the delay.

autonomy processes. This was to be followed soon after by \$90. Colonel Raiub said political

factors such as Palestinian prisoners and Israeli security arrangements at checkpoints cofftributed to the Arafat delay. On Monday, Israeli soldiers

stopped the chief Palestinian negotiator, Nabil Shaath, at checkpoints twice during a visit to Jericho. He was only let through one of them after intervention by the Israeli deputy chief of staff. Amnon Shahak.

"After my visit to Jericho and Arafat will delay his arrival,"

"! would not want him to see what I have seen of military barriers and of obstacles to tourism. We must first solve these problems."

Set for July

"International donors are

The donors have pledged \$42 million to help start Palestinian million, part of a total of \$720 million for the rest of the year.

what I have seen there of Israeli violations, there is a chance that to return to the Croats a broad Mr. Shaath told the paper Al Quds.

Dehaene Pulls Into Lead in EU Race

By Tom Buerkle International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS --- Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium appeared certain to become the next president of the European Commission on Wednesday after leaders of Europe's Christian Democratic parties effectively called on Ruud Lubbers, the Dutch prime minister and his chief opponent, to withdraw.

The party chiefs, who included Mr. Dehaene, Mr. Lubbers and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, did not formally endorse a candidate at a meeting here. But they agreed that the post should go to whoever wins support from a majority of European Union leaders at a summit meeting in Corfu, Greece, on Friday and Saturday, ac-cording to Wilfried Martens, much in the race and expressed president of the Christian Democtatic grouping.

"Mr. Lubbers and Mr. Dehaene are very aware that there has to be a very democratic deliberation and discussion" among the 12 leaders at Corfu. Mr. Martens said at a news conference after the party leaders gathered. "The candidate in the minority," he added, "will with-draw his candidacy."

That would appear to be Mr. Lubbers, who so far can consider only his own vote a sure thing. In contrast, Mr. Dehaene appears to be the favorite of as many as eight of the EU leaders, most notably Mr. Kohl and President François Mitterrand of France. The winner will take over the

after the 10-year reign of Jacques Delors of France. Leaving the meeting, Mr. Lubbers said he was still very

EU executive agency on Jan. 5,

relief that Mr. Kohl had not opposed his candidacy on per-

Lubbers's tepid support for German reunification prompted Mr. Kohl to abandon him earlier this year, when he was still the front-runner, and promote Mr. Dehaene instead.

But the Dutch prime minister said he had not won any new supporters at the meeting and would not block other candidates, saying, "We don't need such a veto."

The outcome appeared to avert the prospect of a rift within the Christian Democratic group and save Union leaders from an embarrassing deadlock on the main item on their agenda this weekend. Even Mr. Lub-bers sounded a lighthearted note afterward. "I teased Dehaene a bit by saying, 'You're so good, you should stay in Bel-

Mr. Martens cautioned that a decision was not guaranteed at July 2.

sonal grounds. Officials in the weekend. Neither Mr. Lub-Bonn have suggested that Mr. bers nor Mr. Dehacne could Libban's suggested that Mr. pull out of the race on Wednesday because technically they have been nominated by their governments, and presumably would have to be withdrawn by them, Mr. Martens said. But, he added, "I think that the govern-

ments would accept a consensus of the majority at Corfu.
Mr. Kohl made clear that he would call a special summit meeting as soon as possible if the leaders failed to make a decision this weekend. Mr. Martens said that meant before July 20, when the new European Parliament holds its first ses-

Chinese Aide to Visit Russia BEIJING — Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of China will

visit Russia, Belacus, Lithuania and Estonia from June 27 to

Traders Aren't Impressed by U.S. Threats

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS - Washington's threat Wednesday to organize coordinated intervention on world currency markets to bolster the dollar failed to impress traders for good reason: Intervention alone, analysts agreed, will at best have only a limited

effect in current market conditions. That's because the dollar is not under attack by speculators, but rather suffering from a lack of confidence that has interrupted the flow of international capital

movements - particularly out of Japan. Intervention is most effective when speculation is rampant. Speculators are nervous sellers — holding short dollar positions - who are eager to grab a profit and move out. It is that nervousness and preparedness to run that makes interven-

tion so effective. "Depending on whom you talk to, there are widely differing views about whether there are big dollar shorts in the market," said Ian Amstad of Bankers Trust in London. "I tend to the view that there are not."

The dollar's weakness is widely perceived to be more fundamental - a mismatch of supply and demand. The oversupply is a \$400 million daily outflow from the United States to the rest of the world via its trade deficit. Normally, this would be offset by a capital inflow from foreign investors as interest rates in the trade surplus countries are lower and therefore less attractive than returns available in the United States.

But such capital inflows have virtually ceased. Foreign investors have been trau-matized by the unrelenting sell-off in the U.S. bond market, leaving them unwilling the misjudged the Bundesbank and to commit new funds until prices have stabi-

lized. For the Japanese, the trauma is even more severe as a steady appreciation of the yen has more than wiped out gains even when prices on the underlying U.S. assets were rising. Stabilizing the dollar is essential to getting capital flows moving out of Ja-

Intervention with the threat of policy change would be more of a threat. But the prevailing belief in financial markets is that neither the United States nor its allies are prepared to move interest rates because such changes are not justified by domestic

economic conditions. This is where the experts think market operators are wrong. Analysts at both J.P. Morgan and Salomon Brothers in New York believe that the 14 percentage point increase in short-term U.S. interest rates since early February has succeeded in slowing the robust rate of growth recorded in the final quarter of last year and the first three months of this year.

"U.S. growth is likely to stay robust and is expanding fast enough to justify another increase in U.S. interest rates," said John Lipsky of Salomon Brothers.

Morgan analysts go so far as to say that the next hike in U.S. rates, expected before mid-July, will not be the final nudge from an accommodative to a neutral policy by the Federal Reserve Board, but rather the first of a new series of tightenings that will take the cost of overnight money from its current 44 percent to 5 percent by year-

Likewise these analysts and many in Germany, including Ulrich Beckmann at Deut-sche Bank, believe that market operators have misjudged the Bundesbank and insist

DOLLAR: Markets Take the Dare Continued from Page 1

which he found "as bright as it has been in

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Financial markets hung on his every word for a hint of whether the Fed might raise interest rates at its next meeting on July 5 to help support the dollar, but he said virtually nothing.

Obviously aware of the Treasury's plans.

Mr. Greenspan prefaced his prepared testimony with a brief statement replying to a planted question on the dollar from the committee chairman, Representative Mar-tin O. Sabo, Democrat of Minnesota.

The Fed chairman said: "Foreign ex-change markets have been the focus of considerable attention in recent days. I do not intend to discuss these developments in my testimony this morning. However, I thought it would be appropriate to inform the committee that Secretary Bentsen and I have been following developments very closely because we cannot be indifferent to major movements in our currency."

"The Clinton administration's goal." Mr. Lipsky observed, "is not to push the dollar higher but rather to assure markets that a substantial further decline is neither justified nor warranted. The aim is to reduce investor fears about such a decline.

"In that case, intervention backed up with likely changes in interest rates should. be successful."

ISLAND: Debate on Mandela's Jail RWANDA: UN Backs Troop Role

it will be turned into some crass commercial venture. Sol The colonel is head of securi- Kerzner, developer of the Sun ty in the new Palestinian self- City resort north of Johannesexpressed interest building a casino. Prison officials said he was turned down.

Tours now touch only briefly on what made the island famous. Security concerns preclude visitors from seeing the insides of the two prisons or Mr. Mandela's tiny cell. The sandy road that leads to the limestone quarry where political prisoners labored under the glaring sun - and surreptitiously spirited

messages to each other -- cannot accommodate tour buses. The island has no exhibits showing the daily life of the prisoners. Until a few years ago, ailers segregated the prisoners by race and maintained a rigid

racial caste system. White inmates were given seven ounces of meat, 16 ounces of vegetables and two cups of coffee a day, according to records gathered by the Mayi-

buye Center. But black prisoners only got five ounces of meat and one cup of coffee.

For years, the black prisoners pants despite the cold, rainy winters here.

Still, prisoners were able to scratch out a semblance of normal life. They even organized a rugby league. "In the early '60s life was very, very harsh on the island," Ms. Siebritz said, "But in the '70s after protests from the prisoners, things loosened

Henry Fazzi, 70, wants to see a museum on the island. He is a former commander in the military wing of the African National Congress. Spear of the Nation, and was imprisoned on the island for 20 years.

"The island is important not only to us in South Africa, but for everybody in the world." he said. "I was in America in 1991. went everywhere from the South to the North, and everybody knew about Robben Is-

ing to seize the lead or commit the 5,500 troops needed for a lows the French mission to use were denied sweaters and long previously authorized peace "all necessary means" to prokeeping operation under Unit- tect Rwandan civilians, but in-

ted a fully equipped unit to the UN force.

to accept the French operation bly in Paris that the French by default since it was, as the troops would not carry out any ternative. The rest of humanity proba-

than what is happening now. Mr. Olhaye said.

months, until the UN peacekeeping force can be formed.

suage fears at home that its soldiers could get bogged down. The Council's resolution al-

Secretary-General Butros ian," impartial and neutral Butros Ghali reported this week operation that will not interfere that only Ethiopia has commit- in the fighting between the rebels and the government forces. Prime Minister Edouard Bal-

As a result, nations have had ladur told the National Assem-Djibouti delegate. Roble Ol- operations deep into Rwandan haye, said, the "only viable al- territory and would avoid force. The French forces will be

commanded by Brigadier Genbly feels at this point that any-eral Jean-Claude Lafourcade. thing we do would be better 51, who heads the 11th Paratroop Division.
The Security Council vote split the African nations. Dji-

The Security Council's man-split the African nations. Dji-date calls for the French opera-bouti and Rwanda, which haption to stay in Rwanda for two pens to have a Council seat this year, voted in favor while Nigeria, which was never in the Mr. Butros Ghali said it French colonial domain, abwould take three months to fill stained. Other abstentions out the UN force, but Paris in- came from Brazil, China, New sisted on a shorter time to as- Zealand and Pakistan.

coast oyster bed where they

BALKANS: Diplomats Fear All-Out War in Balkans The map, published Monday The attitude of Bosnia's war-

hours in talks with the Croatian Serbs over the issue of the reporters.

The mediators say there is nothing more they can do until there is some change in attitude by the hard-line Croatian Serbs who, as one diplomat concluded, "simply are not interested in negotiations."

As a result, U.S. and other diplomats are no longer in a position to offer President Franjo Tudjman the hope of peaceful negotiations as an alternative to his long-threatened war option. They are just warning him that the consequences could be a lot worse than the status quo for his partly occu-

much different from the Croatian Serbs.

the international community to mediate the Bosnian conflict is There, the foreign ministers of Western Europe, the United

approve a theoretical plan. by their own envoys for the par-

ring Serbian and Muslim factions toward negotiations is not

It consists of a map drawn up

What will probably be a last attempt for many months by about to be played out the first two days of July in Geneva. States and Russia will gather to

tition of Bosnia on a 51-49 percent basis between the newly formed Muslim-Croat federation and the Serbs' self-declared

Serbian Republic.

in the Belgrade weekly Vreme, would require the Bosnian Serbs to hand back more than 20 percent of the land they seized at the outset of the war 26 months ago, mostly in east-

ern and northern Bosnia. Most contentious, they would have to return to the Muslims a lot of territory around the three Serbian-besieged Muslim enclaves in eastern Bosnia - Srebrenica, Gorazde and Zepa - and they have swath of land known as Posavina in the north.

The latter proposal, if carned out, would virtually sever a corridor connecting Serbian-held lands in northeast and northwest Bosnia.

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PARIS - BRUSSELS

Aden Death Toll In Shelling Is Put At 200 for Week

Revters ADEN, Yemen — Southern Yemen said Wednesday that a bombardment of Aden by besieging northern forces had killed 200 people and wounded

700 others in less than a week. Artillery duels between rival Yemeni armies sent clouds of smoke rising above a desert battlefield near Aden, and the South said its troops had knocked out 20 northern tanks and shot down a MiG-21 war-

plane during the day. A lull in the firing early Wednesday evening brought a respite to the southern strong-hold. South Yemen secoded on May 21 from a four-year-old union of the North and the

South. "Two hundred people have been killed and about 700 injured in the last five days," said Abdel Rahman Jifn, the vice president of the southern state. Earlier figures given by southern officials put the death toll in northern barrages at more than 100, mostly in civilian areas of a city whose population is estimated to have grown from 350,000 to more than 400,000

because of an influx of refugees. "They are trying hard to push our forces back to Aden." Mr. Jifri said. "They have tried 12 times since Friday."

TOPICS A Nuclear Controversy With Culture Mixed In

EUROPEAN

What to do with an unwanted nuclear reactor? In the Swiss town of Lucens, 30 kilometers (20 miles) northeast of Lausanne, an experimental power plant. closed after an accident 25 years ago, is being turned into a cultural center. But nuclear controversies have a long

has brought rancor. The government has granted a credit of 10 million Swiss francs (\$7.4 million) for the purchase and conversion of the site.

half-life, and even this move

But ecologists contested the plan and its cost, demanding a site study by a neutral expert to ensure that the denuclearization process is complete. At Wackersdorf, Germany, nine companies have moved

into facilities on the site of

what was to be a huge nuclear

reactor - canceled in 1989

amid huge and sometimes bloody protest. The imposing walls, ditches and barbed-wire fences surrounding the 134-hectare (330-acre) site have been Companies, led by BMW, have created 792 jobs on the site: Bavarian officials promise a total of 3,000 by the year

Most of the psychological wounds over the bitter struggle have healed, according to Die Welt. But a small group of opponents still meet every other weekend to relive their

Around Europe

Encouraged by the French example, a Polish Academy of Science commission is drafting a law "on the official language and its protection." In Communist times, many people had not even heard some of the English words that now seem everywhere: there are "shops," "markets," and "butiks": ads for

use such words with a sense Unlike the French law, the Polish Academy draft would not ban foreign words. Academicians say their primary concern is with preserving "the culture" of the language. which they see being badly

"schools," car "dealers" and telephone "sex-lines" fill the

newspapers. And now Poles

A French vintuer with a taste for experimentation has just pulled 120 bottles of white wine out of the Atlantic pulled down or filled in.

eroded.

have been reposing for four years. And a jury of wine experts has declared the Pouilly Fume, Touraine Blanc and Côteau du Layon that they tasted to have developed "an interesting roundness" compared to similar wine aged in cellars. The vintner, Guy Saget, of Pouilly-sur-Loire, wanted to study the effects of the natural darkness, the constant temperature of 10 to 12 degrees centigrade, and the rolling motion caused by waves and tides. He was in-spired, according to Libera-tion, by the finding that bor-ties of Montbazillac discovered after three centuries in a ship sunk off the coast of Amsterdam had developed a particularly deli-

A Lutheran church in Hamburg offers easy payment terms. Instead of placing cash in the collection basket on Sunday, congregants may use coupons worth 5, 10 or 20 Deutsche marks purchased in the church office, reports Der Spiegel. The advantage: The church provides receipts that can be used for tax deductions. Since the new system began, offerings have increased by 15 percent.

Brian Knowlton

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Continued from Page 1

grateful for Mr. Carter's initia-Of the new arrangement, Mr.

very positive development"

which he said "marks a new

opportunity to find a solution.

ing that, the United States had

mounted an effort to win sanc-

tions in the United Nations, a

step the North Koreans said would be an act of war if carried

Earlier Wednesday, the Unit-

ed States and Russia succeeded

in Brussels in smoothing major

differences over the North Ko-

here, the United States accept-

ed a Russian call for an interna-

any new effort was made to vote

United Nations sanctions

If at the end of the period,

North Korea still refused to al-

low UN monitors to inspect its

nuclear facilities, the Russians

Foreign Minister Andrei V.

Under an agreement reached

rean nuclear dispute.

against North Korea.

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7-13-1 - 1 1 h 26 hetti # would support a rapid move toward sanctions. ng on his own Kozyrev of Russia said the म् स्टब्स्ट स्टब्स्ट है। जनसम्बद्धान North Koreans should be allowed time to meet their "international obligations." If at the Tables splan end they fail, sanctions will be E TOTAL sought with Moscow's backing. Mr. Kozyrev was clearly not in the design of eager to see sanctions, calling them "an extreme measure."

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Speaking at a joint news conference with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, he said a conference should be held within the 30-day period to open the door" for Pyongyang to "take positive steps." "Sanctions are unavoidable

after 30 days; North Korea must use these 30 days to avoid sanctions," he said, adding: "We should show quite clearly that sanctions are inevitable if North Korea does not take positive steps."

Mr. Christopher said Washington and Moscow had agreed to act promptly, but he added that no deadline had been set and that China, Japan and South Korea would be consulted ahead of a sanctions deci-

He listed four requirements of Pyongyang

clear reactors.

• It should not reprocess its nuclear materials.

 It should allow international inspectors to remain in North Korea

• It should meet all its International Atomic Energy Agency obligations. Mr. Kozyrev said the U.S.

and Russian positions on North Korea had moved closer. "They coincide almost entirely on most aspects," he added. "I think our representatives in New York will reach agreement very soon."

Earlier this month, Russia and the United States arrived at a similar deal, but a misunderstanding developed. Moscow

KOREA: Clinton Reports Success thought the United States had week to North Korea, where he met President Kim II sung, sketching out the contours of the deal Mr. Clinton confirmed. agreed to an international con-ference before a sanctions resolution would be introduced.

The United States interpret-President Clinton said he was ed its commitment as one "in principle," Mr. Kozyrev exressed dismay when the Americans began circulating a sanc-tions resolution in the Security Clinton said, "We welcome this Council that did not contain provisions for a conference.

The latest meeting appeared to have put Moscow and Wash-In the weeks leading up to the announcement Wednesday, the ington on the same track.

United States had been trying North Korea agreed to hold talks next week to prepare for the first summit meeting ever to coax the North Koreans into compliance with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Failbetween the presidents of the two Koreas, a move hailed as a positive sign for easing nuclear tensions.

> The North Korean prime minister, Kang Song San, sent a message to his South Korean counterpart, Lee Yung Dug, saying the North would accept a proposal to hold preparatory talks at the border village of Panmunjom on June 28.

Radio Pyongyang, moni-tored in Tokyo, confirmed that the North had agreed. tional conference on Korea during a 30-day pause before

A Seoul government spokes-man called the North's re-sponse a "positive sign."

"We had been a little bit skeptical of North Korea's intentions," he said. "Judging from the North's quick and sincere response to our offer, the North seems to be truly interested in the summit."

Foreign Minister Han Sung Joo said at a news conference that prospects for a summit meeting were better than ever. and that the summit meeting and a new round of North Korean-U.S. talks should be held as soon as possible.



(AFP, Reuters) North Koreans striding at the Panmunjom Demilitarized Zone.

cesses of the Cultural Revolu-

China's Border Porous for North Korea

By Rone Tempest

Los Angeles Times Service TUMEN, China - On the Chinese side of the border, a convoy of seven North Korean flatbed trucks, sagging under several tons of Chinese rice, rumbled under an ornamental gate on their way across the Tumen River to North Korea.

Less than a kilometer away, beside the snow-fed river, a North Korean steam engine whistled impatiently as it waited to receive the vital rice and of China's ethnic Koreans. transport it to the hungry interi-

North Korea is an economiwhere the patriotic goal, still unrealized, is two meals a day for all citizens.

American reporters granted a rare visit to the Chinese-North Korean border here in Jilin Province watched a steady flow of goods being transported between Tumen, one of seven border-crossing points in the prov-ince, and the Korean town.

Local officials said the trade increased in recent months as the threat of United Nations economic sanctions against North Korea mounted because al economy. of a suspected nuclear weapons

program.

would rely even more heavily on its main link to the outside the corridor of northeast China along the Tumen River where North Korea, China and Russia meet. More than 40 percent of

North Korea's \$736 million in trade with China — its main lifeline for grain, other food and fuel - passes through this remote area that is home to most For any UN sanctions to suc-

ceed, this border would have to be sealed. But those who know cally strapped nation where the area say is would be diffi-food is strictly rationed and cult to achieve, if not impossible, for several reasons: • Security along the 500-kilo-

meter (310-mile) border in Jilin Province is minimal and smuggling is common. Few expect the Chinese government to enforce sanctions even if approved by the United Nations. • Since 1982, when the bor-

der reopened after a 12-year break in friendly relations dur-ing China's Cultural Revolution, trade with North Korea has become one of the most important factors in the region-

Sun Jinhu, deputy director of foreign trade for the Yanbian The prospect of such sanc- Autonomous Prefecture, said cil, China is expected to abtions seemed to recede over the biggest increase in trade has stain. But even if the sanctions weekend after former President come in the last two years - a are approved, their success

Jimmy Carter's visit. But if they jump from \$80 million in 1991 would depend upon Chinese ever materialize. North Korea to more than \$300 million last enforcement along this border. year. About 22 North Korean From 1970 to 1982, the Chicompanies operate small joint- nese government officially venture businesses, mostly ho- closed its border with North tels and restaurants, on the Chi- Korea, both because of the ex-

> Ethnic and language ties tion and also because North among Koreans on both sides Korea had taken the Soviet side of the border are likely to sub- in a Chinese-Soviet ideological vert any attempt to carry out dispute.
>
> sanctions intended to punish
>
> North Korea for its defiant had little effect on the Korean stand on nuclear programs.

Chinese Koreans rallied in great numbers to fight alongside their neighbors and relatives during the Korean War forces. Monuments to soldiers killed in the conflict line both banks of the Tumen River.

The nearly one million Chinese Koreans who live in the Tumen valley would probably resist any foreign efforts to close the border.

"More than 40 percent of our population is ethnic Korean," Mr. Sun said. "They share the same habits, language and lifestyle with the people across the border in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

If the sanctions proposal ever does come to a vote before the United Nations Security Coun-

Jakarta's Blow to a Free Press Magazine Closings and Warnings Create Chill

By Philip Shenon

New York Times Service

SINGAPORE — An era of relative political openness and press freedom in Indonesia appeared to end this week as the government of President Suharto shut down three influential magazines, including the nation's most promi-nent newsweekly, and warned other publications that they could soon share a similar fate.

Diplomats and human rights activists said that the closing of the magazines was the most serious blow to freedom of speech in that vast archipela-go nation in decades and would harm the international standing of the Suharto government at a time when it seemed to be otherwise improving.

The publications closed by the government were Tempo, which began publication in 1971 and had been considered the nation's preeminent newsmagazine; DeTik, a year-old magazine praised by readers for its daring investigative reporting, and Editor, another newsweekly. They were notified late Tuesday that their publication licenses had been revoked by the government. Fikri Jufri, editor in chief of Tempo, said in a

telephone interview from his offices in Jakarta, the Indonesian capital, that there was no hope for resurrecting the publication — "at least not in this regime."

"The press will now lay low," he said. In their willingness to challenge the government, the three publications had no rival among Indonesia's daily newspapers, which are far more timid in their coverage. News broadcasts on Indonesian television and radio have traditionally been subjected to tight government control. The Information Ministry said Tuesday that it

had closed Tempo after the magazine, which had a circulation of about 190,000, failed to heed several warnings over its news coverage. The director of the ministry's press department was quoted as saying that recent articles in Tempo, "haven't reflected the life of a sound press, a free-

and responsible press."

The ministry said the other two publications' were being shut down for "administrative" reasons involving their alleged failure to operate according to terms of their publishing licenses. The shutdown of the three magazines ap-

peared to offer new evidence of the growing influence of the technology minister. B. J. Habibie, a close friend of Mr. Suharto's and a possible successor. He has been the subject of unflattering scrutiny in Tempo and elsewhere after he arranged the purchase of 39 ships from the former East Germany Navy. The purchase had been opposed by senior officers of the Indonesian

DeTik began publishing in February 1993, and it aroused the anger of the government over a series of recent stories implicating senior officials and friends of Mr. Suharto's in a banking

Juwono Sudarsono, a professor of political science at the University of Indonesia, said he believed that other news organizations in Indonesia would take heed of the government's warning and "tone down" their reporting on the sort of stories that had been championed by Tempo, DeTik and Editor.

"The style and openness of some of the recent reporting had been startling, certainly for people of the president's generation," he said.

Japan Concedes It Used Chinese In Forced Labor

TOKYO (AP) — Japan acknowledged for the first time Wednesday that it had forced tens of thousands of Chinese to work in Japan under brutal conditions in World War IL

Although the existence of the forced labor program was widely known, the Foreign Ministry had refused to accept it, maintaining that documents with evidence were burned.

"It is regrettable that it caused pain to the Chinese people," Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa told a committee of Parliament in acknowledging the

Japan invaded China in 1931, occupying large sections of the country until its defeat in 1945. Japan's admission followed a

Foreign Ministry investigation begun last year when a Chinese population. When the political persecution of the Cultural resident of Tokyo, Chen Kung-Revolution became too intense, wang, publicized documents the Koreans simply crossed given to him by a Foreign Min-over to the "motherland." istry official.

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Socialists Want to Get Back In With Hata

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A key Japanese opposition party said Wednesday it was ready to form a new alliance with Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata's coalition, a potential rescue of Mr. Hata as he appeared in danger of losing a no-confidence vote.

The decision by the Social Democratic Party makes it less likely that Japan will have a leading industrial democracies

24 Wish

25 Least significant

28 Bluesman Robert

29 Cottee-break

32 Independently

33 "You there!"

ACROSS

City mear Phoenix

1 Wrought-up

16 Melodramatic

14 Cottonwood, in Spanish 15 Burns one up.

over Japan's most critical for-eign policy issue: how to deal with North Korea's nuclear But on Wednesday, after has taken a tough line on North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons program, calling on DIOPIAM.

The Social Democrats, the second-largest party in Japan, quit Mr. Hata's coalition hours after he became prime minister on April 25. That move made the government Japan's first in 39 years without a majority.

Until Wednesday, Socialist lame-duck leader at the summit leaders had hinted they would meeting of the Group of Seven join with the conservative Liberal Democrats to approve a

and Mr. Hata's allies, the secrethat "includes this govern-

"We must build a new coali-

Talks were to continue.

Thursday, but they could falter way.

"If everyone can agree, 'Let's "If everyone can agree, 'Let's then that ought next month. But it could pro-duce a government badly split Mr. Hata. That would force the ta's government, Ichiro Ozawa, to be O.K.," he said.

talks between Socialist leaders Japan to be ready for sanctions and proposing that Japanese tary-general of the Social Dem- forces join any United Nation ocrats, Wataru Kubo, said his military mission that might be party hoped to join a coalition sent to the Korean Peninsula.

The Socialists have said that that the problem should be resolved through talks. But Mr. tion government with a stable Ozawa said at a news confer-foundation," he said. Ozawa said at a news confer-ence on Wednesday that he ence on Wednesday that he Talks were to continue would not insist on getting his

over policy disagreements. The main ideologist behind Mr. Hado it like this, then that ought

49 ---- Valley, Calii 54 Postal Creed

52 Mr. Hershise

CROSSWORD

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34 Relief pitcher's feet 16 Perambul 17 One past his as Hot time se Makes like 20 On the other 39 Man with a lift 49 Échecs piece 22 Stammer too 41 N.Y.C. cultural 23 Skedaddle. site Solution to Puzzle of June 22 BTUXA HALLS LOI HLS PRESET LAIN IVEA ARTY WAIST JERBAZZO GHOSTS The state of the s

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Menace, e.g. 5 Site of a May 1942 battle 6 Chop finely

45 'The Maids playwright 46 Quash 47 What you used

19 Brit's phrase · 23 Wards (off) 24 instructors, for 26 Waive one's 27 Physician-tumed-words/nith 28 The Mighty Clouds of Joy, 29 Farr of "M*A*S*H" 30 Hot apots 31 Nice topper 33 Dalsylike bloom

15 "Yeah, sure!" 34 Silvery fish 36 Elton John's 37 Make citified 42 Penultimate 43 From square one

author Agle

48 Flat rate

50 The joint

51 Prefix with

.o New York Times Edited by Will Shortz

Censorship by Terror

The disappearance in Bangladesh of the dissident writer Taslima Nasrin, drivinto virtual house arrest earlier this year en into hiding with a price on her head after being accused of blaspheming Islam, marks the growing use of this pernicious way of suppressing freedom of ex-pression. The most celebrated previous target of this kind of treatment is Salman Rushdie, who remains in hiding under assassination order of the Iranian government, but the problem is larger than Mr. Rushdie — or Ms. Nasrin, for that matter. It goes to the crux of the struggle being waged over the role of dissent and disagreement in modern-day Islam, both from within the religion and from those, like Ms. Nasrin, who say they are not believers but who live in countries where the relationship between radical Islamic

groups and less extreme governments is still fluid and iffy. Bangladesh, till now a relatively moderate Islamic nation with a female prime minister, is now embroiled in just this struggle with local groups. Ms. Nasrin has been in trouble intermittently because of writings that are critical of the status assigned to women by Islamic law. Nongovernmental Islamic groups have

and bringing declarations of support for her case from many international human rights groups and writers' organizations. The Bangladeshi government has previously responded to those calls, restoring her passport and allowing her to travel abroad, but it issued an arrest warrant on charges of intent to insult Muslims after news reports that she had told an interviewer in Calcutta that the Koran should be revised.

Ms. Nasrin has since written to Bangladeshi media denying the charge. What she said, she asserts, was that sharia, or reli-gious law, should be revised as it pertains to women. But the specifics of the offense are less important to the case than the barbarity of crowds in the street chanting demands for the death of a writer - and the brutality of the government of that writer's nation going along with the vigi-lantes. Indulging such intellectual vigilantism, let alone backing it up with official actions, is against every norm of civilized government. Other nations should make plain their concern for Ms. Nasrin's safety.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Remember the GI Bill

Not all the great victories in World War li took place on the battlefield. What proved a landmark triumph for America and its fighting forces had its start in the White House 50 years ago yesterday when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the GI Bill of Rights. Few laws have done so much for so many, vet the anniversary of this political and social counterpart of D-Day has been all but forgotten.

Formally known as the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, this innovative bill was ambitious in design and laudable in purpose: to help 10 million veterans, and their country, adapt to neacetime. The measure offered guaranteed loans to buy a home, farm or business; 32 weeks of unemployment insurance at \$20 per week, plus job placement services; and, most enduringly important, up to four years of federal aid for learning or training at any level, from grade to graduate school.

And so Americans who never dared dream of attending college joined a flood that crested in 1946 and 1947. when 2.5 million veterans qualified for \$500 or more in annual tuition, plus monthly allowances of \$65 for single students, \$90 for married. Almost overnight on U.S. campuses, Quonset huts and prefab houses bloomed to accommodate this influx. In a stroke, the legislation kept a demobilizing army from engulfing the labor force, threw open cloistered academic doors and offered energizing plasma to schools of every kind, public or private.

The special genius of the law was that it bypassed old arguments over states' rights and tax aid to religious institu-

tions by extending its benefits to individual citizens, who had wide freedom of choice. This notable home-front victory was chiefly the work of Roosevelt. As early as November 1942, he had asked a panel of educators to design a comprehensive program for former servicemen and servicewomen. In summer 1943, in a message to Congress and in a radio fireside chat he urged approval of the panel's core recommendations, and got vital support from the otherwise staunchly conservative American Legion.

Even so, the school provisions were assailed by John Rankin, the race-baiting Mississippi Democrat who headed the House Veterans Committee; he protested that blacks were incapable of benefiting from college. Less predictably, President Robert Maynard Hutchins of the University of Chicago gloomily warned that "colleges and universities will find themselves converted into intellectual hobo jungles." Veterans "unable to get work and equally unable to resist putting pressures on colleges and universities will find themselves educational hoboes."

Such prophecies were wildly off the mark. So popular and successful was the law that many of its benefits were extended to Korea and Vietnam veterans, and are now available to those who serve in peacetime. As a federal stimulus to learning and opportunity, the Gl Bill ranks with the Land Grant College Act of 1862. which promoted the growth of the state universities. It is useful to be reminded periodically that federal spending is not always wasteful, and that taxes, to paraphrase the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, can be the agent of civilization.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The O. J. Simpson Case

O. J. Simpson has now pleaded not guilty to two counts of first-degree murder in the deaths of his ex-wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald Goldman. It is impossible to know how this case will turn out. But that has not stopped anyone from discoursing on the

allegedly deeper import of the tragedy. Some of the commentary has been useful. Given Mr. Simpson's earlier no-contest plea to charges of spousal battery against Nicole Simpson, the case opened a constructive discussion about whether spouse abuse charges are dealt with seriously enough and in ways that might protect battered spouses from future harm.

Unfortunately, much of the rest of the discussion is not of that caliber. The trend toward instant analysis has created an even more pernicious parallel industry involving the search for instant meaning. As the slow-speed police chase snaked its way through the Los Angeles freeway system before an audience of millions of Americans, the search for sage theories overwhelmed the facts, since there were so few facts to report.

There was, for example, the assertion that this case showed conclusively how mistaken it was to view athletes as role models. Leave aside that such a statement is premature in an unresolved case. It is entirely true that athletic prowess does not automatically translate into good character. It is also true that role models other than athletes deserve more prominence. But even if Mr. Simpson were found guilty, how would it be possi-ble to go from there to sweeping conclusions about all athletes? How many athletes are arrested for murder? How many more visit schools, encourage kids to study, urge teenagers off drugs?

There was also the implication that Americans really "knew" O. J. Simpson and found the murder charge in utterly shocking contradiction of his character. But only Mr. Simpson's closest friends really "knew" him. They, too, were shocked, but were also the only ones with the grounds for feeling that way. Television viewers only "knew" the brilliant football player and the entirely appealing figure they saw before them in the sports broadcasts. It is said that television creates instant intimacy. It is not said enough that

this feeling of intimacy is usually false. There was much commentary about the implications of the incident for race relations because Mr. Simpson is black and fought his way up from the projects. But why must every incident involving a black man or a black woman be automatically taken as a commentary about race? Must everything be racialized? Mr. Simpson has a right to be judged as an individual.

A rare calm voice in this din was NBC sports announcer Bob Costas, a friend and colleague of Mr. Simpson's who appeared on "Larry King Live" on Monday, Mr. Costas lovally declared that Mr. ipson was "not just a nice person with a likable exterior, but seemed to be a genuinely good-natured and decent per-son." But Mr. Costas shied away from the quest for pseudo-profundity and reminded his audience that "regardless of what happens to O.J. ... the victims here are Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald Goldman and two little children and other family members and the people closest to those directly involved." It was a simple statement, but, unlike so many others made in the past few days, it had the virtue of being unquestionably true.

- THE WASHINGTON FOST.



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Russia and Neighbors: For the Cold War to Stay Settled

WASHINGTON — No secret about the book that tops Bill Clinton's summer reading list. As he prepares for a Washington summit with Boris Yeltsin in September, the president will put aside his beloved mysteries to analyze Mr. Yeltsin's recently published memoir and its insights into the Second Russian Revolution.

The White House announced Wednesday that Mr. Yeltsin would travel to Washington in late September after he and Mr. Clinton have appeared at the United Na-

tions General Assembly opening. In addition to Mr. Yeltsin's "The Struggle for Russia," the president should pack as well two recent magazine articles that provide perspective on a central theme of the Washington summit: Russia's problems in its "near abroad," the former Soviet republics that gained their indepenence in December 1991.

One article is Stephen Sestanovich's ppenly sympathetic piece "Giving Russia Its Due," in the summer issue of The National Interest. The other is the sharpanti-Yeltsin article in the June 23 issue of The New York Review of Books written by Tatyana Tolstaya, who teaches Russian literature at Skidmore College. She is overly critical of Mr. Yeltsin's book By Jim Hoagland

and of Mr. Yeltsin himself. Her portrait is that of a power-mad, vengeful buffoon who overthrew Mikhail Gorbachev and "ravaged his kingdom, and deprived him of everything. And became Gorbachev himself. And lost."

That is far too harsh. But she does provide a useful reminder of Mr. Yeltsin's decision to break up the Soviet Union as a way of achieving power in Russia. Mr. Sestanovich skates too quickly past that point in his impressive overview of the 1991 breakup, which, he argues "emerged almost fortuitously." Russians remember a more purposeful Yeltsin, and revere or revile him for his role in destroying the Soviet Union.

Mr. Sestanovich, a Reagan White House staffer now at the Carnegie Endowment, frames the big issue, and the stakes, correctly: "Whether the Cold War stays settled seems to depend on whether the Soviet Union stays broken up." He argues that it should and almost certainly will.

He goes on to challenge the view of those like Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski who suggest that Russia is intent on destabilizing and subverting the

Far from exercising (or aspiring to exercise) control" over Eastern Europe, "Moscow in fact has little influence of any kind," Mr. Sestanovich writes, And in the 'near abroad." Russian actions and commitments, in contrast to the politicians' rhetoric, are highly tentative. "What is most likely to take shape on the territory of the former Soviet Umon is not a restored empire, or a rough copy of the old Soviet bloc, but a Russian sphere of influence that will not threaten U.S. interests.

Mr. Sestanovich's analysis resonates with me in part because of a conversation here earlier this month with General Andrei Nikolayev, the commander of Russia's recently reformed Border Guards Service, which serves as "the physical expression of national security and foreign policy on the borders," in General Nikolayer's phrase. He classified Russia's frontiers with the

Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania as having the same legal status as the long established international frontiers of the Soviet Union that Russia inherited -"Finland, Norway, China, Mongolia."

The exact status of Russia's borders with the 11 other former Soviet republics linked

independent governments of Eastern Eu-rope and the former Soviet Union.

The former Soviet Union.

The former Soviet Union.

The former Soviet Union. pendent States is still fluid, General Nikolayev suggested. It is up to those republics whether they desire to have on their territory Border Guards to help protect" the old

external frontiers of the Soviet Union. Five of the II — Georgia, Armenia,
Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan
— want Russian troops. The rest, including Ukraine, "have an awareness that
along their borders the interests of all of
CIS are involved." But he stressed that
while "we have common security interests while "we have common security interests. and we are the same people, Russia will work with Ukraine and Belarus as the

sovereign, independent states they are.

Americans have rarely benefited from believing Russian generals in the past. But General Nikolayev's assertions seem sup-

ported by the facts on the ground, as outlined by Mr. Sestanovich.

The task confronting U.S. policy is not to turn around a Russian offensive that is already in full swing." as Mr. Kissinger has suggested, "but to make sure that a basically constructive line of policy stays that way," Mr. Sestanovich writes I is a thought for Bill Clinton to take the transport of the stay of t take to the beach with him.

The Washington Post.

Beijing's Tiananmen Mentality Augurs Most Ill for Hong Kong

HONG KONG — Tiananmen worked. To judge by com-ments made by China's top party cadres in connection with the recent anniversary of the 1989 massacre around Tiananmen Square, it was a success. Their historical verdict: "Without the resolute measures taken then, China would

not enjoy today's stability." President Jiang Zemin has de-clared that "a bad thing has been turned into a good thing." China's triumphant return to the world community on a wave of economic growth, and Beijing's decisive victory in compelling President Bill Clinton to sever the link between human rights and trade, seem to prove his point.

The legions of world leaders who have trooped to Beijing for a piece of the booming China mar-ket further bolster Mr. Jiang's argument that "history shows that anything conducive to our national stability is good.'

China's Communist leaders have a long history of rewriting history, but Beijing's latest interpretation of the events of June 3 and 4, 1989, has particularly chilling implications for Hong Kong. In a little over 1,000 days. Hong Kong will be part of China:

so Beijing's newfound confidence that Tiananmen "worked" casts a long shadow. Just as democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square were not "conducive" to China's na-

tional stability, so Hong Kong's free society is now under siege because Beijing is unable to distinguish between the sort of normal activity that takes place in Hong Kong every day and counterrevolutionary activity, whi believes must be crushed. Hong Kong has changed dramatically in the five years since

China opened fire on the demonstrators, and especially since its first democratic elections in 1991. Public rallies and street marches in favor of democratic reform are a part of everyday Hong Kong life. Press conferences, petitions and campaigns, dealing with ev-

Lloyd George, British prime minister.

By Harold Nicolson

MAY 13, Tuesday — Go round to the Rue Nitot.

We first go up to A. J. B.'s flat

and then down to Lloyd

George's flat. Barnes, the Labor

minister attached to our delega-

tion, is there. He is interested in

the Adriatic for some odd rea-

son. We then move into the din-

ing room. I spread out my big

map on the dinner table and

We are still discussing when the flabby Orlando and the stur-

dy Sonnino are shown into the

dining room. They all sit round

the map The appearance of a

pie about to be distributed is thus enhanced. Ll. G. shows

them what he suggests. They ask

for Scala Nova as well. "Oh, no!"

says Li. G. "You can't have that

on to poin! out that there are

further Greeks at Makri, and a

whole wedge of them along the

coast toward Alexandretta, "Oh,

no," I whisper to him, "there are

you see it's colored green?" I

then realize that he mistakes my

map for an ethnological map.

and thinks the green means

the brown means Turks instead

of mountains. Li. G. takes this

correction with great good hu-

mor. He is as quick as a king-

Sonnino chatter to themselves

fisher. Meanwhile Orlando and

Greeks instead of valleys, and

"But yes," he answers, "don't

not many Greeks there."

- it's full of Greeks!" He goes

they all gather round.

gio Sidney Sonnino, Italian foreign minister.

By Martin C. M. Lee

erything from human rights to housing costs, are the norm. Hong Kong's 6 million citizens cherish their civil liberties and are acutely aware that these freedoms do not exist across the border.

During a century and a half of British colonial rule, the people of Hong Kong were denied democratic government. But in 1984, Britain signed the Joint Declaration with China, agreeing to hand over Hong Kong on June 30, 1997. For Hong Kong, the most important part of the treaty was the promise that we, the people of Hong Kong, would have a fully elected legislature and would be allowed to govern ourselves with autonomy in all matters except defense and foreign affairs.

But instead we in Hong Kong increasingly find the long arm of China reaching into our daily lives: Politicians are bullied: there are threats to destroy our

legal system; and Beijing has said that our Bill of Rights will have to

be abolished after 1997. Democratic reform is under attack. And as China's economic might and clout grow, so does its interest in absolute control over Hong Kong. The business community in Hong Kong has been brought to heel with threats to remove Chinese trade, and companies and individuals supporting democratic reform have been targeted for retribution.

Hong Kong is still the freest society in Asia. But as 1997 draws closer, that is changing rapidly. The threatened loss of press freedom and the refusal of the British government to set up important institutions such as a Human Rights Commission mean that Hong Kong is on its way to be-coming a human rights tragedy. Our great concern is that while Britain and China will continue

to pay lip service to the Joint rights and democracy — in com-Declaration's promise of autono- bination with a fundamental Declaration's promise of autonomy and "one country, two systems" — at least until the takeover - in practice. Beijing wants strict control over Hong Kong well before 1997.

A desire for control is certainly behind Beijing's harsh opposition to the modest democratic reforms advanced by the Hong Kong governor, Chris Patten, which aimed to broaden the franchise for Hong Kong's last elections under British rule. Control is also the reason Chi-

nese authorities recently announced that the Hong Kong Legislature and the two lower tiers of elected bodies will be axed

when Beijing takes over.
Clearly, China is laying the groundwork for a very different Hong Kong after 1997. Despite China's dramatic economic gains, the people of Hong

Kong recognize that the differ-

ence in approach to human

misunderstanding of the values and practices of a free society will pose the greatest threat to Hong Kong in the transition to Chinese sovereignty.

Hong Kong has not forgotten Tiananmen Square. As we re-member the deaths of our Chinese countrymen, we hope that Britain and China will begin to honor the promises of democracy and autonomy. But we know that so long as China's Communist leadership remains willing to sacrifice freedom on the altar of "na-tional stability," the world may yet commemorate another trage-dy: the Hong Kong that once vas, but is no more.

The writer, a democratically elected member of Hong Kong's Legislative Council, is chairman of the United Democrats of Hong Kong, He contributed this com-ment to The Washington Past.

Africans Need a Middle Class, Which Takes Time

DARIS — The problem of Africa is very simple. It is not tribalism, poverty or AIDS. It is that in most of Africa there is virtually no educated professional middle class of the kind_ that makes modern societies and

economies work. This is a problem in developing countries generally, but is peculiarly acute in Africa, where until the last century society was preliterate, with economies ranging or simple agricultural or pastora communities, to the advanced trading kingdoms of West Africa. In many respects African societies were also complex and sophis-ticated, of considerable artistic richness. But in the 19th century they were helpless before the Europeans who colonized them and brutally destroyed what, until then, they had been.

Carving Session on Wilson's Carpet

in Italian. Finally they appear

ready to accept a mandate over

the Adalia region, but it is not

clear whether in return they will

We get out the League Cove-

nant regarding Mandates. We observe that this article provides

for "the consent and wishes of

the people concerned." They find that phrase very amusing.

Orlando's white cheeks wobble

with laughter and his puffy eyes

We agree to put it all down on paper. I leave with Balfour. In-

stead of going upstairs to his

own flat he sends for his big

black hat. "I am coming with

you," he says, "to your office."
We drive to The Astoria.

A. J. B. is pensive and sol-emn. I feel that he is profoundly

shocked. We got up to my bare office and I send for Miss Staf-

ford. She appears with her pad

and pencil prepared to take down. A. J. B. treats her as

though she were the Queen of Holland. He then strides about

my little room, looking lanky

and enormous, suddenly galva-

nized into a quite different

A. J. B., and dictates a memo-

randum which will undo all that

was provisionally decided in

Then lunch. Go across with

Li. G. and A. J. B. to President

Wilson's house opposite. Ll. G.

sends Balfour away, and I wait

in the anteroom reading "The Portrait of Dorian Grey" in a

Ll. G.'s dining room.

fill with tears of mirth.

abandon Fiume and Rhodes.

Many of the disputes that bedevil the Balkans today have their roots 75 years ago in the Paris peace talks that followed World War I. Harold Nicolson (1886-1968), then a young British diplomat who became a distinguished historian and literary biographer, described

the casual, sometimes comic atmosphere of the four-power bargaining that decided new boundaries in his book "Peacemaking 1919."

Excerpts follow. Here is a guide to Mr. Nicolson's abbreviations:

A. J. B.: A. J. Balfour, British foreign minister. LL G.: David

Orlando: Vittorio Orlando, Italian prime minister. Sonnino: Gior-

Clemenceau: Georges Clemenceau, French prime minister. P. W.: President Woodrow Wilson.

By William Pfaff A century later, in the great duced mixed economic results,

wave of anti-imperialism and de-colonization after World War II, Africa's societies were launched into independence, with the ambition to become modern nations based on one or the other of the only two political and economic models available to them: the liberal democratic and the state socialist. Nearly all chose

ine latiet. I his led to Hasco As Conor Cruise O'Brien, a friend of Africa's, has written, African socialism "has no success stories to tell."

Since communism's collapse Africa's elites have nearly all placed their faith in the democratic and free-market model of development, encouraged to do so by pressures from the World Bank and the IMF. This has pro-

bound edition fully annotated by Francis de Croisset.

The door opens. A heavily furnished study with my huge map on the carpet. Bending over it (bubble, bubble, toil and

trouble) are Clemenceau, Ll, G.

and P. W. They have pulled up

armchairs and crouch low ove

the map. Ll. G. says — genial always — "Now, Nicolson, lis-

ten with all your ears." He then

proceeds to expound the agree-

ment which they have reached. I

make certain minor suggestions.

I also point out that they are

cutting the Baghdad Railway. This is brushed aside. P. W. says.

'And what about the islands?'

"Greek islands, Mr. President"

H. N.: "Rather!" P. W.: "Rather!"

Greece?"

"They are," I answer firmly,

Then they should go to

Anyhow I am told to go off

and draft resolutions at once.

Clemenceau says nothing dur-ing all this. He sits at the edge of his chair and leans his two blue-

gloved hands down upon the

map. More than ever does he

look like a gorilla of yellow ivory.

and dictate resolutions. They

work out as follows: (1) Turkey

to be driven out of Europe and

Armenia. (2) Greece to have the

Smyrna-Aivali Zone and a man-

date over most of the Vilayet of

Aidin. (3) Italy to get a mandate over South Asia Minor from

Marmarice to Mersina, plus

Konia. (4) France to get the rest.

ble. But I obey my orders. The

Greeks are getting too much.
I take this to [Maurice] Han-

key (the British cabinet secre-

tary), who approves and asks me

to draft further resolutions pro-

viding for the United States ac-

cepting a mandate over Arme-nia and Constantinople. This I

do after dinner. Nearly dead

The New York Times.

with fatigue and indignation.

It is immoral and impractica-

I dash back to the Astona

but has provided no solution to the basic political problem that no "civil society" exists of the kind that elsewhere makes democracy function.

In the absence of responsible

and politically active middle classes, these countries have mostly experienced arbitrary personal rule, usually based on ethnic group, or they have been governed by their armies. Armies at least have disci-

plined structures and problemsolving habits, and possess basic administrative and engineering skills. They offer careers to men of action — who sometimes pos-

sess few other qualities.
Military problem-solving has consistently turned into military dictatorship, leading to rivalries and coups, and too often to the eventual victory of the cruelest and most ruthless. Hence the "Emperor" Bokassa, Idi Amin in Uganda and the "revolutionary" -actually, factional - wars that have ravaged Zanzibar, Angola, Liberia, Sudan and Ethiopia.

Even so passionate a friend of African liberation as Basil Davidson, author of more than 20 books on postcolonial Africa, has admitted that conditions today are often worse than they were in 1950.

Thus the Nigerian Nobel Prize laureate, Wole Soyinka, and some Western commentators now challenge the postcolonial taboo on changing Africa's national frontiers, established by the colonial powers in 1885 and only slightly altered since. New borders could be made to coincide with ethnic frontiers. This is an argument we are familiar with from Eastern Europe. Rwanda today, like the former Yugoslavia, demonstrates where it can lead.

Basil Davidson insists that the nation-state is totally artificial in Africa, and that if it were abolished, "participatory structures within a wide regionalist framework" would take its place. That

seems to me entirely sentimental. The dilemma of Africa is that it needs development in order to be able to develop. To build a modem society and modern economy it needs exactly the "civil society" that only generations of development will produce.

The African continent was not allowed to live and change at its own pace, so as to produce its day, as one Ethiopian intellectual has said, "you have B.C., A.D. and the 21st century" all coexist-ing, "and in some places, like the southern Sudan and Somalia, it's even more B.C. than it was five

years ago because of civil war." .I remarked in a book last year that much of Africa would benefit from a disinterested international neocolonialism that could allow the time, and allocate the resources, for the development of civil society. This was described by a New York Times critic as a 'decidedly eccentric" idea and by Mr. O'Brien as preposterous. However, it is the assumption that lies behind the rather desperate and disorganized international efforts being made to save the Somalis from themselves, and now to prevent Rwanda from ac-

complishing its own genocide. However, eccentric or not, it is an irrelevant idea. The advanced world, as we call it. has other things to do than recolonize an Africa that demanded and demands, to be its own master. It has little interest in providing the funds and effort that might deflect the interlinked demographic, economic and health catastrophes that Africa confronts. It is interested in certain African economic resources and raw materials, but it will continue to avert its eyes from the larger tragedy of African political society in the 20th - and 21st - century. It will also ask, not without

cause: what else can it do? International Herald Tribune, D Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: A Cleaner Seine PARIS -- The debate on the pro-

posal to improve the sanitation of Paris and more especially to purify the Seine by the system of "tout à l'égout," was concluded in the Senate yesterday [June 22]. The representatives of the Department of Seine et-Oise made a gallant struggle against a scheme which will turn the sewage of the capital on to their fields, but the counter proposal of a canal to the sea was promptly rejected, and the Senate carried the Government Bill by 201 votes to 26.

1919: Allied Deadline

PARIS - At seven o'clock this. evening [June 23] expires the de-lay granted to the Germans for their acceptance of the Peace terms of the Ailied and Associated Powers. M. Georges Clemen-ceau, President of the Peace Con-

ference, has told the Germans that their answer must be "Yes" or "No." "In default of such a declaration the Armistice will terminate and the Allied and Associated Powers will take such steps as they think needful to enforce the terms."

1944: Fascists Targeted

ROME — [From our New York edition:] Colonel Charles Poletti, former Governor of New York, gave orders today [June 22] for an immediate "pitiless" purge of Fascists and Fascist collaborators in Rome government agencies. Regardless of how efficient he is, no one who collaborated with the Germans will be retained, said the new Allied Military Government commissioner for the Rome area. Receiving seventy journalists of the Rome press. Poletti solicited their aid in exposing Fascists.

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No. 201

THE RUSSIAN GIRL By Kingsley Amis. 296 pages. \$22.95. Viking.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

ONE of Kingsley Amis's put-upon heroes once remarked, "Women were like the Russians — if you did exactly what they wanted all the time you were being realistic and constructive and promoting the cause of peace, and if you ever stood up to them you were resorting to Cold War tactics and pursuing imperialistic designs and interfering in their internal

∹affairs." The Cold War is over now, but Amis's latest hero, Richard Vaisey, has more than his share of problems with women and Russians. In particular, he has problems with a certain Russian woman named Anna who succeeds in turning his peaceful, if somewhat dreary, life completely upside down.

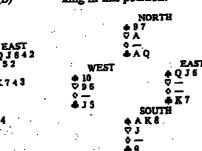
As readers of "The Russian Girl," Amis's rambunctious new novel, will quickly learn, Richard is the resident curmudgeon on the staff of the London the increasingly multicultural, politically correct world of academia Richard is regarded as an uptight elitist, a stickler for Lermontov before retiring."

> jecting the finesse would have succeeded, for South can ruff a chub after taking the ace. He can he's collecting the signatures of

then cross to a heart winner and ruff another club.

This fails to collect the king, but South can then run all his trumps, cross to dummy's remaining heart winner, and

squeeze East in the black suits. South won West's trump return, cashed all his remaining trumps, and crossed to the heart



mps and won the match by 8.



that directly contradicted each other. He suffered from a breakdown of against big government, they have to er. He wanted to bring down the what most Americans thought was take up Mr. Frum's call to make that directly contradicted each othdeficit. And he felt he had been elected to spend money to solve problems that Americans were genuinely worried about - to reform welfare, fight crime, guarantee health coverage to all and provide job training. He also said he would cut middle-class taxes.

Virtually all the fights Mr. Woodward describes are battles between representatives of two reasonable points of view: those who said that bringing down the deficit mattered more than anything and those who said that new domestic initiatives mattered more than the deficit. No wonder Mr. Clinton hated deciding between the contending sides.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

they insist on challenging the West Carter's visit to North Korea: If the waters and blunts the international com-

program is needed - why were the fuel

rods pulled without supervision and why

has access to waste sites been denied?

The North Koreans could have received

U.S. recognition, aid and trading privi-

leges months ago; why, instead, did they push the peninsola to the brink of war? Will North Korea abandon its goal of

Only an accurate understanding of

the North's motives will allow South

Korea and the West to develop a safe

and appropriate response. If Mr. Car-

ter's visit has contributed to this under-

standing, then it should be applauded.

forcibly uniting the peninsula?

two parties. When they were in a mood to spend money to solve problems, they could vote Democratic. When they were in a mood for fiscal caution, they could vote Republican. But the Republicans fell down on their end of the bargain, so Mr. Clinton was stuck having to work both ends of the equation.

The point here is not to feel sorry for Mr. Clinton. He knew what he was getting into. But if public cynicism about politics is to abate, everybody - but especially Republicans — has to start being straight about big government. If the Republicans want to keep running

The Trib More Clearly

PHILIP A. RAKITA.

Tokyo.

a few more years.

an implicit deal they had with the major cuts even in popular programs like Social Security. If the Republicans are not willing to do that, they should shut up about big government and find new issues. The truth is unpleasant. If voters

want government to help solve social problems, it will cost money their money. You cannot like what big government does and persist in saying you are against big govern-ment. But, hey, it worked for the Republicans for 12 years. Maybe Mr. Woodward's account of the administration would have come out better if Mr. Clinton had tried to pretend for four more. The Washington Post.

Women and the Church

North's nuclear program is peaceful - munity's resolve, Jimmy Carter risks beand it is not clear why even a peaceful coming a modern-day Chamberlain. Regarding "Cardinals Dive Into the Population Fray" (June 15): DAVID BLOOM.

Nobody doubts that women's reproductive health and rights are new concepts to the Vatican, but it is egregiously hypocritical for Cardi-nal John O'Connor of New York to Just as I was about to break down and ask my optometrist to prescribe complain of "cultural imperialism" bifocals so that I could comfortably while the Church tries to impose its read the morning news, you have dogma on billions of women, most rescued me by increasing, fractionally, the size of the print. Thanks for of whom are not even Catholic, and none of whom is allowed into the delaying the onset of middle age for decision-making hierarchy.

JAN KIRTLEY.

O. J. Simpson as Victim? Kindly Consider Reality

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — It's the most bis maudlin and contrived effort to present himself as some kind of vicstory in years. The parade up the highway could have been scripted by Spielberg. Will O. I, get to call his mother? Will he blow his brains out in the back of Al Cowlings's Bronco? And what's the latest on the murder weapon? Samurai sword? Entrenching tool? Hunting knife?

Fast-forward to the courtroom drama. Quick, look! Wasn't that just

MEANWHILE

a hint of a smile when they mentioned Nicole's name? Did you notice the gray m his hair? Does he look drugged?

Who can resist as "Ragtime" meets "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" on the information superhighway? The folks up there on the overpass say they were swinging towels and chanting "Go, Juice, go!" because they are part of history. Do you hear what they're saying? It's real!

Except, of course, it is not real. Not even close. The real events are off-camera, at a safe psychological distance, thus preserving the entertainment value of a spectacular double homicide.

You want to get a little closer to real? Imagine a crazed and physically powerful man springing upon your mother, slashing and hacking away with a large knife until the main arteries in her neck are gone and her head is nearly severed and the blood is spurting and gushing in all directions.

That's what happened to Nicole Brown Simpson.

Now imagine a similarly savage attack on some young man you know. Imagine his terror in the midst of the attack. Imagine the searing, agonizing pain of his wounds, and his frantic, desperate, blood-drenched and futile struggle to keep from being overpowered and killed. It is not very entertaining.

"I just feel so bad for O. J.," said a New York schoolteacher the other day, echoing the sentiments of thou-sands, maybe millions.

Spare me. Nothing has yet emerged that points to O. J.'s innocence, and his "woe-is-me" strategy,

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

tim, is disgusting.
Suicide? Is that the reaction one would expect from a tough-as-nails, athlete unjustly accused of his exwife's murder? Or would a more likely response be the marshaling of all his energy and resources for the crucial task of finding the ultimate exculpatory evidence—the real killer.

In O. J. Simpson's so-called suicide note there was no reference to catching whoever was responsible for the murders, just self-pitying comments like: "I can't go on. No matter what the outcome, people will look and point. I can't take that. can't subject my children to that." Get a grip.

In no sense has this so-called hero taken responsibility for any, of his actions. If you go by the text of the note, it is not even, clear who was doing the punching in the clashes between Mr. and

Mrs. Simpson.
"At times," said O. J., "I have felt, like a battered husband or boylriendbut I loved her."

O. J. may have felt battered, buit somehow it was Nicole who got 10, wear the black eyes and the bruises. And it is Nicole who is now buried in a California cemetery.

"Be a man," said the sportscaster Jim Hill, a former football player who urged O. J. to surrender Friday and "face the situation."

It was good advice but it probably came too late. The Juice needed that kind of counsel back in 1977 when, with his first wife pregnant with their third child, he left her for Nicole Brown, then 18.

Being a man was not something that Orenthal James Simpson knew a lot about. And stardom never made him any wiser. His ego remained as fragile as his legs were strong. Like all young children who lose their mothers, O. J. Simpson's two

youngest kids will wonder - no matter what they have been told - when she is coming back. And their long process of denial and grief will be hideously complicated by the gradual realization of what happened to her. That, too, will be played out off-

camera. The "live" television version of the O. J. Simpson drama is a strange and thrilling combination of technological magic, mass pro-jection and collective hypnosis. It is profoundly intoxicating, but it is not real. If it were real we could not bear to watch. The New York Times.

BOOKS

• Quentin Crewe, English writer, adventurer and gastro-nomic expert, has just finished

Of Republicans' Big Lie

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

towel on government spending."

the past few years."

and pay the price."

Let no one doubt Mr. Frum's con-

servatism. He really wants Republi-

cans to go after the big spending.

His slogan: "Practice honesty.

But that has not been the Repub-

licans' approach, and the price for their policies has been paid mostly

by President Bill Clinton. Mr.

Frum's book can thus be read as a

companion to Bob Woodward's ac-

count of domestic policy-making under Mr. Clinton, "The Agenda." Mr. Frum explains why the choices

that Mr. Clinton faced were so bad.

book is not chaotic policy-making but the fact that Mr. Clinton faced

two imperatives on taking office

on this issue. Sanctions are certainly

not the final answer, but they are a

good way to send the message that

the United States will not accept the

possibility of the so-called rogue re-

gimes possessing a nuclear arsenal.

call that trying to guess the intentions

of a hostile power is a tricky business.

The safest policy is to limit the capa-

bilities of these governments to

CHRISTOPHER WHELAN.

Several key questions remain unan-

that they will suffer tremendously if swered after former President Jimmy But if the visit only serves to muddy the

Blandford, England.

threaten international peace.

Students of the Cold War will re-

The real story of the Woodward

lie that has dominated American

politics for close to 15 years. The big lie is that the cause of the nation's

difficulties, and in particular the

reason for the big budget deficits, is the growth of "big government"

programs foisted on unwilling voters by nasty forces in Washington.

bulk of federal spending now goes to

programs that are broadly popular and much in demand: Social Securi-ty, Medicare and the defense bud-

get. Second, the Republicans who

say so insistently that they are

against "big government" did little

when they controlled the White

House to slash the big programs;

government spending, including do-

mestic spending, kept on growing.

Listen to a devout conservative named David Frum, formerly of the

Wall Street Journal editorial page staff. His forthcoming book, "Dead

Right," is shockingly honest about conservative and Republican dis-

sembling about big spending.
"Conservatives have lost their

zeal for advocating minimal govern-

ment not because they have decided

that big government is desirable, but

because they have wearily conclud-

ed that trying to reduce it is hope-

less, and that even the task of pre-

venting its further growth will

probably exceed their strength," Mr.

Noting that federal spending

grew even faster in the 1980s than

tax revenues, Mr. Frum goes on to

dispel another myth popular with

his side: "Conservatives would later

airily pin the blame for the spending

A Message to North Korea

"But Why So Much Ado About Kim 11 Sung?" (Opinion, June 16) by William Pfaff:

I must disagree with Mr. Pfaff's

assertion that the situation in North

Korea does not merit the attention it

is receiving. There is a strong prece-

dent to be set here by the United

States, if it adopts a policy employing both "carrots" and "sticks." It

can show North Korea and other

nuclear hopefuls that not only is

there much to gain if they remain part of the Nuclear Nonprolifera-

tion Treaty, such as diplomatic rec-

ognition and increased trade, but

Frum writes.

That is a lie, first, because the

"Aristocrats" by Stella Tillyard. "This is a fascinating story of the four granddaughters of King Charles II and Louise de Keroualles. It reads like an epic by a romantic novelist, un-putdownable, though riddled with schoolboy howlers."

(John Brunton, 1HT)



and cunning Cordelia, a woman

of quite remarkable hypocrisy, who is regarded by Richard's

friends as a conniving monster.

Over the years, Richard has

enjoy the comforts of life pur-

chased with Cordelia's money.

Richard's calm, spiritually atten-

tuated life another beauteous

woman, a Russian poet named

Anna Danilova, who wants, in-deed requires, his help. She

wants Richard to help her

achieve recognition as a poet in

the West, so that she might use

her fame to help get her brother

out of a Moscow jail.

Richard isn't entirely clear
whether the brother is a political

he's so smitten with Anna that

he doesn't bother to ask many

questions. Before he knows it,

important people on a petition, attesting to Anna's emmence as

a poet and her plight as an ag-

grieved relative of a wrongly ac-

cused prisoner in Russia.

One day there strolls into

standards and a defender of tra-Richard's fondness for sex has already gotten him into trouble: a marriage with the beautiful

dition. "He was a bloody professor, an academic, a Ph. D., a man of books and commentaries and capable of interest only in them," writes Amis, "but he had gone all these years thinking he was not, could not have more or less learned to ignore been, because he happened to be a randy bastard as well."

Richard's idea of a perfect day is a couple of lectures and a seminar in the morning, some sex in the afternoon, followed "by a catching-up on linguistic studies, a solitary dinner with a learned journal by his plate and Institute of Slavonic Studies. In a quiet evening trying out a possible new line on Father Zosima's stuff in 'The Brothers Karamazov,' with half an hour on

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott ON the diagramed deal South drove to a borderline six-diamond contract, using a Gerber ace-inquiry when his partner rebid two no-trump. South won the opening heart lead in his hand and drove out the diamond ace. He would have been put to a severe test if West had shifted to a club. Re-

WEST ◆ 10 5 ▽ 10 9 6 3

king in this position: NORTH (D) ◆ 9 7 3 ▽ A-K 7 ♦ 53 ♣ A Q 10 6 2 EAST • Q J 6 4 2 • 8 5 2 • 6 • k 7 4 3 SOUTH A K 8

South cashed the heart ace, and East threw a club. After taking two spade winners, South guessed to play to the club ace. His team gained 12

As Richard's romance with Anna snowballs swiftly into love, he finds his tidy life flying apart at the seams. In the first place, there's the problem of breaking the news to Cordelia. an act certain to have all sorts of nasty repercussions.

Like so many Amis heroes from Jim Dixon in "Lucky Jim" to Patrick Standish in "Difficulties With Girls" - Richard is a feckless sort of fellow, selfabsorbed, self-deluded, out for the main chance.

He has a hard time feeling much for others, and when he finally does fall for Anna, he's got to second-guess his emotions by wondering how the romance will affect his literary reputation and his standard of living.

It would be easy to detest poor Richard, but Amis uses his comic talents to turn him into an Cordelia's less appealing traits: He's got his work, after all and, besides, he has rather learned to oddly endearing buffoon. We can identify with his bumbling attempts to contain the burgeoning chaos in his life, even as we begin to sympathize with his flailing efforts to examine his emotionally shuttered life.

As for the sprawling support-ing cast of "The Russian Girl," it's an amusingly antic lot: from the language-mangling Cordelia to the Garboesque Anna, from an assimilation-mad Russian named Kotolynov to an uncommonly well-connected friend of Richard's named Crispin. Although "The Russian Girl" lacks the emotion and depth of Amis's 1987 novel "The Old Devils," it remains a prisoner or a common thief, but

> Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

> highly entertaining perfor-

mance: a wild, funny, wholly

diverting romp of a book.

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23-6-94

They were the participants in an unusual scientific conference called "Evolutionary Biology and Feminism, two terms that the meeting's organizer said had never before been paired under a single symposium

And small wonder, for the disciplines have often been at loggerheads. Many feminists have eyed certain aspects of Darwinian thought with deep suspicion, particuharly when evolutionary explanations have been marshaled to explain human characteristics like the inequality of the sexes in most cultures around the world, or boys' supposed superiority over girls in mathematics. To many feminists, the relentless search for an innate basis to complex human behaviors smacks of a quest for easy answers - and handy excuses for the sta-

For their part, evolutionary scientists, like researchers in other fields, cherish the hotion that science at its best is dispassionate and as free as possible of prejudices. They fear that those who approach their work from a feminist or any other ideological perspective are bound to seek out in nature only what they wish to find, and to reject observations that disturb their political cosmology.

But for two days last week, top-flight biologists of both sexes who happen to be. in most cases, avowed feminists or sympathetic to the cause, put aside their qualms about labels and asked the sort of questions that scientists normally shun.

By Gina Kolata

New York Times Service

to find an elusive blood-cell hormone,

and the prize for the company that got it

first could be a patent for a billion-

Last week, teams for two U.S. biotech-

nology companies, reporting separately in the British science journal Nature, de-

scribed how they had managed to isolate

the hormone, thrombopoietin, which set

off the production of blood-clotting cells.

It is not yet clear which of the compa-nies, Genentech of South San Francisco

or the ZymoGenetics Corp. of Seattle,

will get the patent, or whether it will go

to one of several other companies ru-mored to have found the hormone.

Rebecca Eisenberg, a law professor at the University of Michigan, notes that

the United States Patent Office will have

to determine who was the first to invent

the method of producing the hormone.

That means deciding which company

was the first to conceive of the idea and

also which was the first actually to pro-

But the two companies, at least,

showed how far they could push the tools

of molecular biology to find one of the

most potent substances ever known, so

powerful that a mere millionth of a gram

a day might be all that is needed to treat

dollar-a-year drug.

duce the hormone

EW YORK — It was a race with stakes as high as they get

in the beleaguered biotechnolo-

gy industry. The clue was there



They asked whether modern evolutionary theory has helped, hindered or made no difference at all to feminism, which as one of the scientists defined it is simply women's quest for equality and elbow

Conversely, they wondered whether feminist thinking has helped or obstructed biologists' efforts to understand the mechanisms of nature — human or otherwise.

Dr. Patricia Adair Gowaty of the University of Georgia, the organizer of the conference and a field biologist known for her groundbreaking studies of infidelity among supposedly monogamous birds. said she put the meeting together because feminism and evolutionary theory were the two dominant intellectual themes in her life, and she wanted to try collating them

"There's a pejorative meaning to the term feminist evolutionist." she told the audience. "Some of you may fear that you'll be seen as doing science in the interest of politics, rather than for science's rule?" Dr. Fang-Martinez asked.

High Stakes for Elusive Hormone

Thrombopoietin is the powerful hor-

mone that the body uses to direct the

bone marrow to produce platelets, the

disk-like cells that are necessary for

blood to clot. Platelet production is a bizarre process, unlike anything else in

the body, said Dr. Kenneth Kaushansky.

a hematologist at the University of

Washington who is a member of the

It begins when a type of bone marrow

cell, the megakaryocyte, swells until it is

20 times the size of an ordinary red blood

cell, growing so large that it could not possibly leave the bone marrow intact

"In a last gasp." Dr. Kaushansky said.

the megakaryocyte splinters into pieces.

throwing off pieces of its cytoplasm. Each of these pieces is a platelet and a

single megakaryocyte can make 2,000 to 3,000 platelets. Under certain circum-

stances, however, people do not make

platelets or they do not make nearly

enough. Patients undergoing chemo-

therapy or radiation for cancer, some

people with AIDS, bone-marrow trans-

plant patients and children with certain

viral diseases all can have a severe short-

Blood donors can provide platelets.

icu are transfused into a patient, dut the patient becomes immunized to foreign

platelets after only a few transfusions.

would be to find the hormone that stimu-

lates megakaryocytes, thus inducing pa-

tients to make their own platelets. But

researchers had searched for that hor-

One solution to the platelet problem

and enter the circulatory system.

ZymoGenetics team.

age of platelets.

sake. My defense to that has always been, I do science for science's sake, but being aware of the biases I have I believe makes me a better scientist.

With few exceptions, the scientists did not come to denounce modern evolutionary biology. To the contrary, many expressed a healthy respect for the power of Darwinian thought as a framework for interpreting the behaviors and motivations of all creatures, including humans. They accepted that organisms inherit a complex mix of physical, behavioral and social characteristics, some of them useful for survival, others for attracting a mate, still others for nurturing offspring; and they believed it a noble goal to explore how and why a particular trait has evolved.

Because most of the participants were both scientifically mainstream and open to feminism, there were few verbal fireworks at the meeting, no blistering charges of sexism or fascism, no buckets of water dumped on unybody's head (as happened during at least one highly politicized biology meeting in the past).

Nevertheless, the scientists did denounce the ways in which evolutionary biology has been used against women, They criticized many of the comparisons that have been made between the behaviors of humans and those of apes, lions, pigeons, scorpions or flies, comparisons that often seemed to confirm stereotypes about femininity and masculinity.

Dr. Zuleyma Tang-Martinez of the University of Missouri pointed out that a number of evolutionary biologists have sought to understand innate human tendencies by looking at gorillas and chimpanzees, where the males are dominant and quite aggressive toward females: but such researchers could as easily choose to look at other primates, like lemurs and bonobos, where male aggression toward females is low. "Why do we assume that male aggression is the primate norm, while nonaggression must be explained as the exception to the

Fashions of Those Times The garments and accouterments of the

5,300-year-old body found in the Alps suggest he wore the equivalent of L.L. Bean cold-weather gear and was well equipped to pursue an outdoor life. His: layers of garments provided good insulation for feet, head and body: instead of a Swiss army knife, he had flint and copper tools and fire-starting equipment.

An unfinished sixfoot yew long bow

Possibly sleevless, made of alternating strips of different colored deer skins.

mone for 35 years to no avail, and some with grass held in even speculated that it did not exist. place by an inner The situation changed abruptly two years ago when Dr. Francoise Wendling of the Gustave Roussy Institute in Villestring 'sock'. juif. France, discovered a new receptor, a protein that protrudes from the surface of cells and latches onto substances that

UT from its molecular structure, it looked as if it must be a growth factor receptor something that makes cells grow. Of the 14 growth factor receptors that have been identified, all have a particular five-amino-acid sequence. This new receptor also had that sequence.

fit it like a key in a lock. No one knew

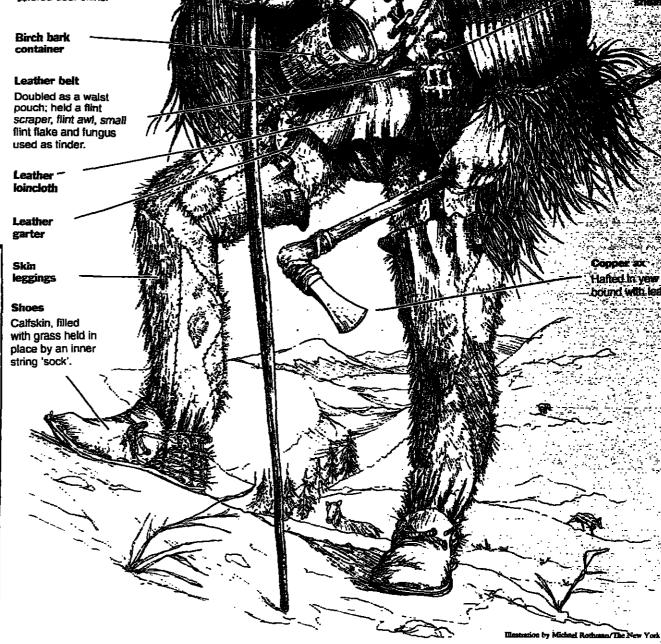
called it an orphan receptor.

what it was a receptor for, so researchers

Even more intriguing, the orphan receptor was found on a tumor cell that could become either a red blood cell or a megakaryocyte. All of a sudden, dozens of researchers all had the same idea. Maybe, they thought, this was a receptor for the mysterious thrombopoietin. Maybe they could use the receptor to

latch onto the protein. ZymoGenetics decided to put 25 people on the project. Genentech's researchers, led by Dr. Dan Eaton, say it is a company secret when they began their work and how many scientists contributed to the effort.

According to one researcher, there were probably six or eight teams going after thrombopoietin. from drug companies and academic laboratories.



In Iceman's Outfit, Cultural Clues

By John Noble Wilford New York Times Service

EW YORK -Sull no one knows who he was or what he was doing high in the Tyrolean Alps that day 5,300 years ago, the day he died. No one can be sure of the quirks of nature that somehow mummified the corpse, then entombed it in a glacier and preserved it and his possessions so long in a semblance of a life only lately departed.

But scientists are now certain of one thing about the naturally mummified Alpine Iceman, whom hikers discovered in September 1991 in the melting ice on the Austrian-Italian border at an elevation of 10.530 feet (3.210 meters): In the first genetic analysis of the body, they determined that he was European born and bred, closely related to modern northern and alpine Europeans.

Scientists said this finding should lay to rest lingering suspicions of a hoax. An international research team, writing in the journal Science, said the genetic findings made "the possibility of fraud highly unlikely."

Among the most recent results of their research is a descriptive inventory of alpine fashions in those remote times. Scientists may not be able to account for the man's presence on the mountain crest was he a farmer, hunter, trader, prospector, village outcast or, more probably, a shepherd? — but they know what he was wearing, down to his underwear.

Much of the reconstruction of his apparel from the seven preserved articles of clothing has been conducted by Dr. Markus Egg, an archaeologist at the Roman-Germanic Central Museum in Mainz, Germany. The results were reported in detail by Dr. Konrad Spindler in a new book,

"The Man in the Ice," translated into English and published early this year in London by Weidenfeld & Nicholson.

Dr. Spindler, an archaeologist at the University of Innsbruck in Austria, is directing the international team of 147 scientists investigating the Iceman. A summary and assessment of the clothing studies was included in a comprehensive review of all the research published recently in the British journal Antiquity by Dr. Lawrence Barfield, an archaeologist at the University of Birmingham in England:

The Iceman was probably in his late 20s or early 30s and was 5 feet 2 inches (1.57 meters) tall, and in one respect, he would have been right in step with modern styles. He wore a leather waist pouch, not unlike today's popular "fanny packs."

His foundation garment was a leather belt that included this pouch, into which he had stuffed a sharpened flint scraper or knife, a flint awl, a small flint flake and a dark mass of organic material probably intended for use as tinder in fire-making.

The belt held up a leather loincloth, and leggings made of animal skin had been attached to it by suspended leather strips serving as garters. For his upper torso he had a jacket, possibly sleeveless, made from alternating strips of different colored

Completing his ensemble was an outer cape of woven grasses or reeds of a type that, Dr. Barfield said, was still used in the Alps up to the beginning of this century. A conical cap, made with the fur on the inside, was originally fastened below his chin with a strap. His feet were protected from the cold by much-repaired shoes of calfskin filled with grasses for insulation. Although much of the Iceman's equipment was described soon after the discovery, the list of 20 different items is now. more definitive. "It is contemporary mountain survival kit and more," Dr. Barfield wrote.

Contoal hat made

with fur on the

inside, fasiened

Skin with hazel-work

under the chin

with a strap:

strengthening.

With the Iceman was an unfinished sixfoot long bow made of yew. Why he would be on such a journey without a serviceable? bow is one of the many puzzles. A quiver made of animal skin contained 14 broken or otherwise unserviceable arrows of vi burnum and dogwood, two with flint tips and some with feather fletching.

Other contents of the quiver included two sinews, perhaps Achilles' tendons of a large animal, that probably were for the bowstring; a line made from tree fiber; a bundle of bone points wrapped in a leather thong, and a curved antier point, perhapsa-

ORE of his belongings included: a frame made of hazel and skins. presumably a rucksack, and two sewn birchbark containers that from the blackened interior and maple leaves, may have been used for carrying. embers for fire at the next campsite.

There were also more flint tools and knives, a fragment of string net possibly for capturing birds and two pieces of birds fungus threaded onto a leather thong. This could have been a folk antibiotic, a kind of prehistoric penicillin. Dr. Barfield observed.

The Iceman also had with him a copper ax with a yew haft and leather binding. Atfirst, the ax was thought to be bronze, which would have indicated the man lived somewhat more recently, perhaps only 4,000 years ago. Radiocarbon dating of plant remains and other material finally put the date at between 5,100 and 5,300 years ago.

COUNTRIES

Go-Ahead Likely on Euro Collider

By Barry James International Herald Tribune

UROPEAN countries are expected to give the go-ahead this week for a 21st-century machine to probe the origin of the universe. The United States is considering whether to seek a role in the project, following its decision last year to scrap the \$10 billion Superconducting Super Collider in Texas.

The 19 member countries of the European Particle Physics Laboratory, known as CERN from its French initials, will meet Friday in Geneva, and officials said they are virtually certain to approve the building of a particle accelerator known as the Large Hadron Collider.

Hadrons are heavy subatomic particles, in this case protons.

Because it will be built in a 27-kilometer (16-mile) tunnel housing an existing electron-positron collider near Geneva, the European instrument will cost less than the American project — an estimated 2.7 billion Swiss francs (\$2 billion) over the

By accelerating protons to nearly the

speed of light and then smashing them. together in the heart of complex detectors. researchers will create the enormous temperatures that existed a fraction of a second after the "big bang," when the universe, according to scientists at CERN, is believed to have been as small as the head

Scientists studying the debris as the protons fly apart into the fundamental forces of nature will be seeking the answer to these two questions: What is the origin of mass? What is the universe made of?

No one knows the future economic value of such research. But some scientists say that it could eventually be vital to mankind as knowledge of electromagnetism is to-

A committee of the High Energy Physics Advisory Panel in the United States recommended last month American investment of up to \$400 million in the European project. This would give U.S. scientists a say in the design and development of the collider. The recommendation is now with the U.S. Department of Energy, which is expected to forward it to Congress next

About 500 American physicists already work on the electron-positron collider. This could be substantially more when the hadron collider comes into operation, since it will attract many of the scientists who had expected to work on the Texas project. Russia. Japan and Canada are among other countries that could join the hadron collider project.

To prevent whirling protons from flying away, the collider will need more than 1.000 superconducting magnets, exerting a 500-ton force on each meter of tunnel. Scientists hope the proton collisions will produce enough energy to propel physics into a new level of understanding.

They hope, for example, to catch a limpse of a theoretical particle called the liggs's boson, which could explain the mysterious mechanism that gives each family of particles a specific mass -- or in the case of neutrinos, no mass at all.

The machine also could provide clues about the hidden "dark matter" thought to comprise 90 percent of the universe. One theory arising from research on the electron-positron collider is that the substance is formed of a new family of so-called supersymmetrical particles.

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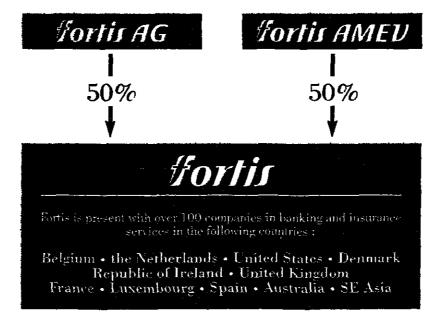
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Archimedeslann 10, 3584 BA Utrecht, the Netherlands. By Paul Blustein

TOKYO - Just as evidence mounts that Japan's three-year recession is ending. a sudden bout of endaka — the strong ven - aroused fears Wednesday that the nascent recovery may stall.

The plunge in the dollar, which sank briefly this week to a record low of 99.85 yen, sparked alarm among government of-ficials and business leaders that Japanese goods will suffer a further loss of competitiveness on world markets when the econo-

my has ust begun to build a head of steam. The Keidanren, Japan's leading bigbusiness organization, warned Wednesday that if the yen remains near the 100-per-

dollar level for a full year, the economy will contract again in 1994.

And Takeshi Nagano, president of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations, or Nikkeiren, declared; "The abnormally strong yen will not only damage the Japanese economy, which has been gradually recovering but bring about the collapse of manufacturers in the country."

While most analysts consider such rhetoric overblown, the latest surge in the yen has thrown a damper on the optimism that had been spreading in recent weeks as a number of economic indicators turned

On Tuesday, the government reported

ed for inflation, in the quarter ended March 31.

The Tokyo stock market last week was trading near its highest level in two years, and a recent Bank of Japan survey showed corporate sentiment finally starting to im-

Such evidence seemed to confirm wide forecasts that a recovery, albeit a weak one, is under way,

But the slide in the dollar against most major currencies has raised the prospect of a repeat in last year's economic performance, when endaka helped kill off a budthat the economy grew at an unexpectedly ding rebound. The stronger the yen, the

Tokyo stock prices have tumbled all three days this week, losing 4.3 percent of their value. The Nikkei index of 225 shares closed Wednesday at 20,581.32.

> Meanwhile, the auto industry, led by Tatsuro Toyoda, chairman of Toyota Motor Corp., implored the government on Wednesday to reverse the government based on the state of th close attention to the yen's fluctuations. lose their newfound urge to spend.

more expensive Japanese products become

vis-à-vis foreign goods.

"Excessive strength of the year could dampen burgeoning recovery in auto sales," Mr. Toyoda said after a meeting at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, according to Kyodo news ser-

Many analysis believe the economy to

be on a fairly solid footing even though the rising yen will undoubtedly hurt. "The yen strengthened from about 130

in early 1992 to around 105 as of a couple of weeks ago, and during that process we saw the economy start to recover because of stimulus measures and other factors," said Robert Feldman, chief economist at the Tokyo office of Salomon Brothers. "So I don't think a move of a couple of yen more is going to make that much differ-

Others, however, contend that the business leaders' fears are justified, and that while U.S. and Japanese monetary authorities may have been able to brake the dollar's slide at the 100 yen level in the past by buying dollars, they will probably find that task more difficult in coming days and

"If it were not for the Bank of Japan

intervening - it has been doing so on sta massive scale — we would have been in the 90s a long time ago because that's the real market rate," said Richard Koo, an econo. mist at Nomura Research Institute.

Japan's trade surplus, which has topped. main huge for the foresceable fature keep ing upward pressure on the year Mr. Koo

contended. Now that the dollar has crashed through the 100 year barrier, Mr. Kow added, "antimportant myth has been destroyed. Japanese officials are trying to convince traders that the bearish seatiment on the dollar is unfounded.

Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata asserted Wednesday that the recent moves of one rency markets have been "speculative" and likely to be reversed.

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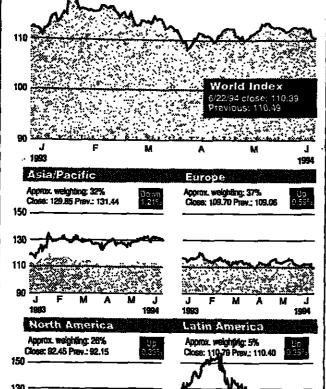
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International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The Index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Flaiand, Frânce, Germany, Rong Kong, Italy, Maxico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norwey, Stagspore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuels. For Tokyo, New York and London, the Index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

	Wed. close	Pres. close	% change		Wed. closu	Prov. close	cheng
Energy	109.19	108.50	+0.64	Capital Goods	111.41	111.75	-0.30
Utilities .	115.35	115.18	+0.15	Paw Materials	124.18	123.58	+0.49
Finance	114.88	115.48	-0.52	Consumer Goods	97.51	97.64	-0.13
Services	115.02	114.70	+0.28	Miscellaneous	122.18	122.31	-0.11

International Herald Tribune, Thursday, June 23, 1994 Cash-Rich Taiwan Now Seeks Economic Influence

By Kevin Murphy

decades, the world's second-largest wealth toward serving an ambitious hoard of hard currency, Taiwan's nagenda that includes emerging from tional piggy bank is the envy of econo-China's large shadow.

His comments reflect that a prag-matic generation of senior officials, TAIPEL - Having amassed \$87 bil- like Mr. Liang himself, will now atlion in foreign reserves within a few tempt to turn Taipei's accumulated

"This money can be utilized if it is But the time has come to liberalize helpful to restructure the economy and Taiwan's influential financial system upgrade our technology," said Mr. Liand put those massive funds to better. ang, recently appointed governor of more potent use, according to the Central Bank of China, one of country's new central bank chief, Li- Taiwan's most powerful jobs. "We already designated \$10 billion

In an interview, Mr. Liang, 63, out-lined an array of policy changes that "This can be used," he said, adding: "This can be used," he said, adding: "This can be increased." Notably, Mr. Liang says that more should be done to help Taiwan businesses expand overwan seeks a higher profile in interna- seas. They have become a major intional affairs and greater economic vestment force throughout Asia in re-

More flexibility on the ultimate use for funds hard-won by Taiwan in building a manufacturing powerhouse, and the world's 14th-largest trading adviser, Mr. Liang also pledged to economy is typical of the changes bankers and analysts anticipate during the largest trading the content of the changes to Taiwan's restrictive financial system as possible "without affecting macrostability." Mr. Liang's tenure.

In contrast to his predecessor, Samuel Shieh, Mr. Liang appears sanguine developing Taipei as a regional finan-

This kind of trend cannot be stopped by the government interference. Of course, we must make it clear China and its dependence on exports what kind of risks investors face in for growth and development, Taiwan China," Mr. Liang said. "We are not has traditionally maintained a finanencouraging them, but with more lib- cial regime far more conservative than cralization being carried out, we can-many of its neighbors and has carefulnot stop them.'

without affecting macrostability." There is a great deal of talk about about the danger posed to his country's monetary stability by large, large, ly unauthorized Taiwan investment in mainland China.

Talk alone will not create confidence

that we are quite serious about this." Because of its fear of interference by ly squirreled away its foreign reserves.

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and shift its economy away from laborintensive manufacturing, Taiwan has given new importance to opening its economy. Financial liberalization will be the key to Taiwan's new assertive-

"Taiwan today wants its voice to be heard. It wants to be a player, and it knows the thing to back it up is its financial strength," said Carl Chien, a Taiwan-born banker and director with Brown Brothers Harriman (Hong Kong) Ltd.

"At this critical point in Taiwan's financial liberalization, Mr. Liang is definitely the right man for the job; he has the academic background and real

See TAIWAN, Page 13

3i Initial Offering Is Snapped Up Fast

LONDON - In one of the Exchange on July 18. Wednesday that value Europe's price. biggest venture capital company at £1.58 billion (\$2 billion).

After a huge marketing campaign, 3i priced the issue at 272 pence a share, a 13.5 percent discount to net assets of 314.4

The flotation catapulted 3i to a place among Britain's top companies, giving it a market capitalization rivaling that of Asda Group PLC, NFC PLC and S.G. Warburg Group PLC.

Both institutional investors and individuals oversubscribed the offering, prompting 3i's owners — until now the Bank of England and six leading British banks - to sell 45 percent of the company rather than 40 percent as planned.

In all, 3i — whose unusual name is based on its old appellation, Investors in Industry sold 261.6 million shares, for the first time enabling people to invest in the 3,400 small, unlisted European companies that 3i nel Hereld Tribune, finances. Shares in 3i will start Thursday.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches trading on the London Stock

biggest initial share sales on the Analysts said 3i was a good London Stock Exchange this de-cade, 3i Group PLC sold shares not expecting a quick rise in the

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

■ Eurotunnel Shares Gain Shares of Eurotunnel rallied in Paris and London on Wednesday as its £816 million rights issue came to a close, Bloomberg Business News reported from Paris.

The stock in the Channel tunnel concern had fallen steadily since the recapitalization was announced on May 26, raising the possibility that banks and construction companies backing the sale would have to step in to ensure that the project's financial lifeline was not cut.

Eurotunnel PLC closed in London at £2.81, up 2 pence from Tuesday, while Eurotun-nel SA closed in Paris at 25 French francs (\$4.56), up 1.15. A Eurotunnel spokeswoman

said the company expected to be more able to judge the success of the rights issue on

Singapore Air Makes \$10 Billion Buy

By Michael Richardson wanai Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Taking advantage of a depressed aircraft market to lock manufacturers into low prices. Singapore Airlines said Wednesday that it had or-dered 52 airliners worth \$10.3 billion, splitting the huge purchase between Boeing Co. of the United States and Europe's Airbus Industrie.

The order, the largest ever by the airline, "is an expression of our faith in the long-term health of the aviation industry and the promising future of SIA," said Cheong Choong Kong, the company's managing director.

The purchase includes 11 long-range Boeing 747-400s, with an option for I1 more, and 10 extended-range Airbus A340-300E's, with an option for 20

Although the orders were expected, they present an enormous boon for both Boeing and Airbus in a weak market where cancellations have been many and firm orders few.

Singapore Airlines said that it had the flexibility to convert its options with both manufacturers to shorter-range aircraft for use mainly on routes in the Asia-Pacific region, where traffic has been growing faster than any other region of the world in recent years.

In the case of Boeing, the conversion would be to any one of three B-777 models; and for Airbus, to A-330s or A-

The new Singapore Airlines deal with the world's two leading airframe makers supersedes options to buy placed with them by the company several years ago, when sale prices were considerably higher in a buoyant market, for 15 Boeing 747-400s and 13 A-340s.

J. Y. Pillay, Singapore Airlines' chairman, said that by "in effect" canceling the previous options and having the two manufacturers bid competitively for a large order, the airline had gained "substantial discounts" in prices.

He said that the competition between Boeing and Airbus for the new options order was "still wide open."

Airbus said the order for A-340s, in addition to seven outstanding orders, made Singapore Airlines the largest customer for its year-old four-engine air-

The third wide-body plane maker, Douglas Aircraft Co. of the United States, a unit of McDonnell Douglas Corp., was not invited to bid for the latest Singapore Airlines order.
In 1991, Singapore Airlines canceled a

plan to buy 20 McDonnell Douglas MD-11 aircraft for \$3.1 billion, saying that the plane had failed to meet a long-haul payload demand set by the airline.

Singapore Airlines announced that instead it was placing a firm order for seven Airbus 340-300s and options for 13 more, worth \$3.4 billion.

Singapore Airlines said Wednesday that assuming all options were taken up. it would have a fleet of 111 planes by 2003, up from 63 at present.

Such a fleet would consist of Boeing 747-400s, A-340-400s, A310-300s and "possibly a fourth aircraft type to be introduced for regional operations," the company said. "This is countercyclical buying when

the manufacturers are at their most vulnerable," said Colin Gibson, publisher and executive editor of Asian Aviation magazine. "SIA has taken advantage of the weak market to lock in low prices." During the recession in the global avi-

ation industry in the past few years. Singapore Airlines was one of the few carriers to remain profitable.

But its profit slipped in the past two years, with group net earnings down 5.8 percent to 801 million Singapore dollars (\$525 million) in the year to March.

INTERNATIONAL MÄNAGER

Nestlé Struggles to Pump Up Perrier

By Jacques Neher International Herald Tribune

ARIS - Two years after capturing Perrier in a bitter takeover battle. Nestlé SA is still struggling to restore sparkle to the brand, tainted by a worldwide product recall in 1990 after traces of benzene were discovered in the water.

Although it is still one of the world's most recognized brands, Perrier, in its distinctive green bowling-pin bottle, has not been able to recover customers lost after the recall, particularly in the United States, where it was the yuppie drink of preference during the '80s. Nestle, which bested Italy's Agnelli

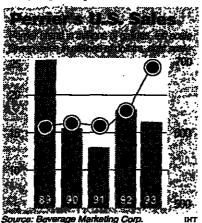
family by bidding 15.3 billion French francs (\$3 billion) for Source Perner SA, is pursuing plans to lay off 600 workers in Vergeze, in the south of France. The bottling plant is operating at less than half its 1.6 billion bottle-per-year capacity while it works down several months of imsold stocks. Sales in 1993 were flat at around 1.3 billion francs.

The problem, contends Serge Milhaud, head of the company's Paris-based mineral water division, Nestlé Sources International, is one of trends and competition rather than the lingering effects of the recall, ordered after traces of benzene, a cancer-causing agent, were detected in U.S. laboratory tests. At the time, the contamination was blamed on a filter that had not been replaced at the

bottling plant.
"Perrier was too much a product of fashion and status, a drink for the golden

boys and yuppies. That epoch is over," Mr. Milhaud said, adding that since the recall, store shelves and restaurants have been flooded with a variety of "New Age" beverages such as flavored teas, exotic fruit juices and clear colas. Though still the leading sparkling water, Perrier now is one of 700 brands on the market."

While analysts agree, they also suggest the product recall has played — and continues to play — a significant role in the brand's failure to bounce back. The recall, they said, put doubt in consumers'



minds about the "purity" of the water one of its primary selling points. "I don't think the product will ever be able to get its former sales back," said Edouard de Boisgelin, analyst with Mer-rill-Lynch in London. "In the United

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In 1993, Perrier brand sales in the United States came to \$59 million, a slight increase over 1992 but still a shadow of the \$118 million generated by the brand in 1988. The U.S. market accounts for about 20 percent of the brand's worldwide sales.

Mr. Milhaud agrees that the American market remains a question mark for the brand and says that he has not yet come to any decision about the wisdom of attempting a major product relaunch. But he is dabbling with some approaches. This spring, for example, the company is testing a "designer" image by supplying restaurants with bottles decorated

with original contemporary art designs.
In France, Perrier has suffered not from the recall but from a string of cool summers and a recession, which caused consumers to switch to much cheaper store brands. To pull it out of the slump, Nestle will be spending 75 million francs this summer on a sure-to-be-noticed French ad campaign that associates vio-lent images with "the violence of a Perri-

In the meantime, Nestlé is trying to boost sales in markets unaware of or unconcerned about the recall, in particular Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand. Despite its problems in turning around Perrier, Nesde's thirst for the bottled water business remains unquenched. In fact, that brand now represents only 10 percent of Nestle's entire

water business, which in 1993 dispensed See PERRIER, Page 12

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Vietnam Drills for Oil in Block Claimed by China

SINGAPORE — In a new escalation of a dispute that could cause serious instability in Southeast Asia, Vietnam has year, oil company executives and industry analysts said

Wednesday.

By sending its drilling rig into an area already awarded by Beijing to an American company, Crestone Energy Corp. of Denver, Vietnam may prompt China to take retaliatory action.

Analysts said such action could include sending a Chinese oil exploration vessel under Chinese naval escort to drill in an adjacent section of the South China Sea awarded by Vietnam 10 a group of Western and Japanese companies led by Mobil Corp. of the United States.

Beijing last month called the Mobil contract illegal, saying it eignty.
While neither Vietnam nor

China has specifically con-firmed the presence of the Vietstarted drilling for oil in a sec-tion of the South China Sea that square-kilometer (5,076-China plans to develop this square-mile) Crestone contract area, strongly worded state-ments by China last Thursday and Vietnam on Friday indicate that a serious conflict is brew-

> Shen Guofang, spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry in Beijing, said that actions of the Vietnamese government had placed in jeopardy a con-tract between the China National Offshore Oil Corp. and Crestone to develop a block near the disputed Spratly Is-lands in the South China Sea. He said the Chinese govern-

highest levels of our company,"

ment "demands that the Vietnamese government, proceeding from the overall interests of maintaining and developing bi-

peace and stability in that region," stop its "acts of infringing on China's sovereignty."

Oil company executives recently in Vietnam said Wednesday that a rig belonging to Viet-sovpetro, a unit of the Vietnamese state oil company, Petrovietnam, was working on the Vanguard Bank, a relatively shallow part in the southwest corner of the Crestone block.

They said the rig was either drilling for oil or for rock samples as a prelude to future oil drilling.

Crestone recently announced that it had completed seismic survey work in its contract area and would begin drilling late

this year or early in 1995. An oil discovery about 120 kilometers off Vietnam's southern coast that was announced

encroached on China's sover- lateral relations and preserving tential for finding oil and gas in the South China Sea.

> According to Mitsubishi. tests indicate that the find could : become one of Southeast Asia's ; most productive fields.

Both Vietnam and China need to increase their oil and gas reserves to fuel ambitious economic reform programs and earn export income. Vietnam calls the area in

which the Crestone block is located the Tu Chinh region and asserts that it is an integral part of Vietnam's economic zone and continential shelf.

In a statement Friday, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in Hanoi said that Vietnam often conducts normal activities for t exploration and exploitation of 1 natural resources in the Tu t Chinh region, and that is fully g Monday by Mitsubishi Oil Co. in line with international law. of Japan has highlighted the po-MICHAEL RICHARDSON.

Fidelity Admits Giving Wrong Fund Prices Tuesday that Fidelity's policy against releasing inaccurate in-

By Floyd Norris

NEW YORK - Fidelity Investments, the largest mutual fund company in the United States, provided incorrect infor- lot of low-level people were in a mation on the value of its funds dither and they made a mislast week, causing newspapers take." to report that most Fidelity funds did substantially better than they actually did.

A Fidelity spokeswoman, Constance Hubbell, said late Tuesday that the fund management company had not been able to calculate the value of 166 funds on Friday because of a computer problem. Rather than simply admit the

problem, she said, Fidelity chose to report to the National Association of Securities Dealers that nearly all of its funds had not changed in value Friday, a velatile day in American financial markets.

Ms. Hubbell first defended

that decision and said Fidelity had done it at least once before, during the 1980s. But late Tuesday, after being told that a spokesman for the securities dealers association said such an action would be a violation of its rules, she said she had been misinformed by other Fidelity executives regarding the company's policies. "A manager made a very wrong decision," she said, "It will never happen again."

Robert Pozen, the general counsel of Fidelity, said late

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Dow Jones Averages

Stabilizing Dollar Gives Wall Street **Breathing Space**

NEW YORK — A stabilization in the dollar on Wednesday spurred a rally in Treasury bond prices and helped the stock market to its first gains in

three days. The price of the benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury bond lumped 1 1/32 point, to 86 12/32, taking the yield to 7.39 percent, down from 7.49 percent Tuesday.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 16.80 points, to

U.S. Stocks

3,724.77, rebounding from a three-day sell-off that took more than 100 points from the blue-chip index. Gaining issues outnumbered losing ones by a 4-10-3 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Everyone sighed a bit of re-lief that the dollar stopped de-clining," said Brett Discher, vice president of equity trading at Dain Bosworth in Minneapolis.

· A weak dollar makes foreign goods more expensive in the United States, which can result in higher prices and rising inflation. A weak currency also erodes confidence in dollar-denominated assets, encouraging foreign investors to repatriate their capital or find other in-

restments. But comments Wednesday from Treasury Secretary Lloyd traders as meaning the government would not allow the dollar to fall any further.

Bonds, which lose value when inflation rises, gained as the dol-lar rebounded. The dollar fin-Deutsche marks, up from 1.5943 DM Tuesday, and at 101,000

yen, up from 100.335 yen. also were cheered by congressional testimony by Alan ing down 9/16 at 36 7/16. Greenspan, chairman of the Oracle Systems gained 15/16 Federal Reserve Board. In his to 36 9/16 after unveiling new prepared testimony to the versions of its popular database Greenspan called the country's economic outlook the brightest analyst also helped the stock. in decades.

in Boeing and Coca-Cola. to 21% after announcing this Boeing rose 14 to 4814, getting a week it would provide multimelift from Singapore Airlines' orders for new jets worth a mini-mum \$1.65 billion and possibly

as much as \$4.9 billion. PepsiCo rose 14 to 3134 and Coca-Cola gained ¼ to 40% in to acquire Quaker. active trading, possibly on a fa-

vorable recommendation by

S.G. Warburg.
General Electric was the most actively traded U.S. stock, falling % to 45% after the resignation of Michael Carpenter as chairman and chief executive of its Kidder Peabody brokerage

Philip Morris continued to gain after a management shakeup this week, rising % to 52% in active trading. The company's new chief executive said a split of the companies food and to-bacco operations was unlikely. but that an expansion of the company's stock buyback program was possible.

RJR Nabisco rose % to 6. also in very active trading. Occidental Petroleum gained % to 19% after a PaineWebber analyst raised his recommendation on the company to attrac

tive from neutral. Technology shares were strong, with semiconductor shares recouping nearly half of the 5 percent they shed during the past four days.

They led on the way down, so you would expect them to lead on the way up, too," said Drew Peck, an analyst at Cowen & Co.

Intel rose 1% to 59%, Texas Instruments advanced 214 to 76½ and Advanced Micro Devices gained 1 to 25¾.

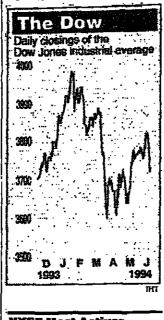
Compaq Computer jumped 1 to 32% after a Merrill Lynch Bentsen were interpreted by analyst said the company was well positioned to take advantage of seasonally strong demand expected in the fourth quarter of this year.

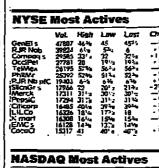
Shares of software companies rose after slumping Tuesished in New York at 1.6054 day when Lotus Development said second-quarter earnings would be about half what analysts expected. Lotus, which Analysts said the markets plunged Tuesday, stabilized somewhat Wednesday, finish-

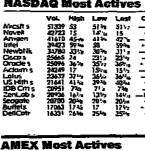
House Budget Committee, Mr. programs. A strong earnings expectation from a Merrill Lynch

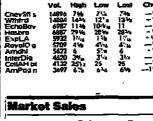
Silicon Graphics, a computer The Dow was paced by gains graphics company, gained 24 dia technologies and software to AT&T Network Systems. Quaker Oats fell 1 to 72%, losing ground for a second day

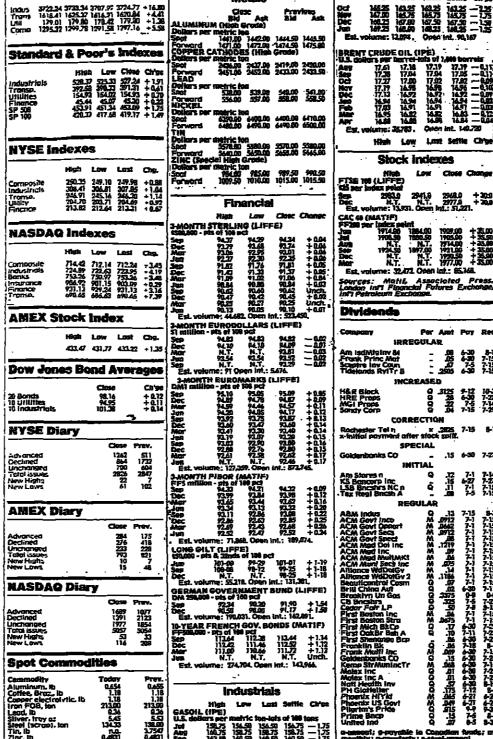
after Nestlé said it had no plans











EUROPEAN FUTURES

PERRIER: Nestlé Still Trying to Restore Sparkle to Struggling Brand

Continued from Page 11

5.9 billion liters and produced sales of 14.3 billion francs.

Since acquiring Perrier, Nes-tlé has invested 1.8 billion francs in mineral-springs acquisitions or joint ventures in the United States, Greece, Thailand, Vietnam, Mexico and Poland, and it is on the lookout for aker. springs elsewhere in the world (Bloomberg, AP) that can be developed.

lhaud said. Nestlé will be brands - a business that emspending hefty sums to create ploys 14,000 people. In addi-global brands in the sector to tion to Perrier, its major Eurocomplement, and possibly compete with, Perrier.

"For a young company, since 1991 — Contrex, Valvert we've already done a lot of and San Pellegrino, the Italian things," he said. Nestle Sources sparkling water in which it International, housed in Perrier's former headquarters, was formed at the end of 1992 to ing to Beverage Marketing manage and develop Nestle's Corp., an industry research

At the same time, Mr. Mi- stable of three dozen water pean brands include Vittel which Nestle has fully owned since 1991 - Contrex, Valvert

> holds a minority stake. In the United States, accord

firm, Nestlé commands more than 23 percent of the mineralwater market - triple the share of its nearest competitor. McKesson Corp.

The U.S. subsidiary, Pertier Group of America Inc., owns 10 regional springs including Great Bear, Calistoga, Poland Spring, Oasis, Zephyrhills, Arrowhead, Ozarka and Ice

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Fed Report Shows Moderate Growth

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. economy continues to expand but at a more moderate rate, due in part to a leveling in retail sales, the Federal Reserve said Wednesday in its periodic

survey of regional business activity.

"In some areas growth has moderated recently." the so-called Tan Book said. "Contacts in a number of districts report slower-than-expected growth in May retail sales, but some signs of

increasing sales in early June." The central bank's survey also said that while there were signs labor markets were tightening, wage pressures are mild and competition is holding down price increases for finished goods.

The Fed's regional survey, concluded before June 14, appears to buttress recent government data that show the economy growing at a healthy but not booming pace.

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — The chairman and chief executive officer at kidder, Peabody & Co., Michael Carpenter, resigned Wednesday just two months after a bond-trading scandal surfaced at the Granul Floring Co. compilies subsidiary.

surfaced at the General Electric Co. securities subsidiary.

GE named its chief financial officer, Dennis Dammerman, to succeed Mr. Carpenter temporarily in a move that increases its succeed Mr. Carpenter temporarily in a move that increases its oversight of the 129-year-old firm. The company also appointed Denis Nayden, executive vice president of GE Financial Services. as Kidden's president and chief operating officer.

Mr. Carpenter's resignation follows the firm's April 17 dismissal of its former chief government bond trader, Joseph Jett. GE and Kidder accised Mr. Jett of creating \$350 million of false profits through "phantom" trading in U.S. Treasury securities.

Mr. Carpenter "recognizes that for the good of the firm it is time to have a fresh team leading Kidder," said Jack Welch. the chairman of GE.

New England Retail Chain Expands

SCARBOROUGH, Maine (Renters) — Hannaford Brothers Co., a leading New England supermarket chain, said Wednesday it had agreed to buy Wilson's Supermarkets of Wilmington, North

Carolina, for \$120 million. The acquisition would be the first expansion outside the Northeast for Hannaford, a publicly traded company with annual sales of more than \$2 billion. Privately held Wilson's, which has 20 stores in North and South Carolina and employs 1.600 people. expects sales of over \$200 million this year.

Hannaford is negotiating to buy other supermarkets in the Southeast, said Hugh G. Farrington, the company's president and chief executive officer.

Tyson Approves Stock Buyback

SPRINGDALE, Arkansas (Bloomberg) — Tyson Foods Inc. said Wednesday that its board authorized the purchase of as many as 15 million Tyson shares in the company's first major stock

At Tyson's stock price of \$22.625 Wednesday, the program could cost the largest U.S. chicken producer about \$339 million — a little more than Tyson's pending hostile tender offer for WLR Foods Inc. of Broadway, Virginia, another major poultry processor.

AT&T and Silicon Graphics Set Pact

NEW YORK (AP) - AT&T Corp. and Silicon Graphics Inc. announced Wednesday a joint venture to sell "video servers", that would deliver TV programs, movies and music through communication systems such as AT&T's long-distance network.

The companies did not disclose financial terms of the venture.

to be called Interactive Digital Solutions. James M. Barton, a Silicon Graphics vice president, was named to lead the new company, which will be based in Mountain View, California.

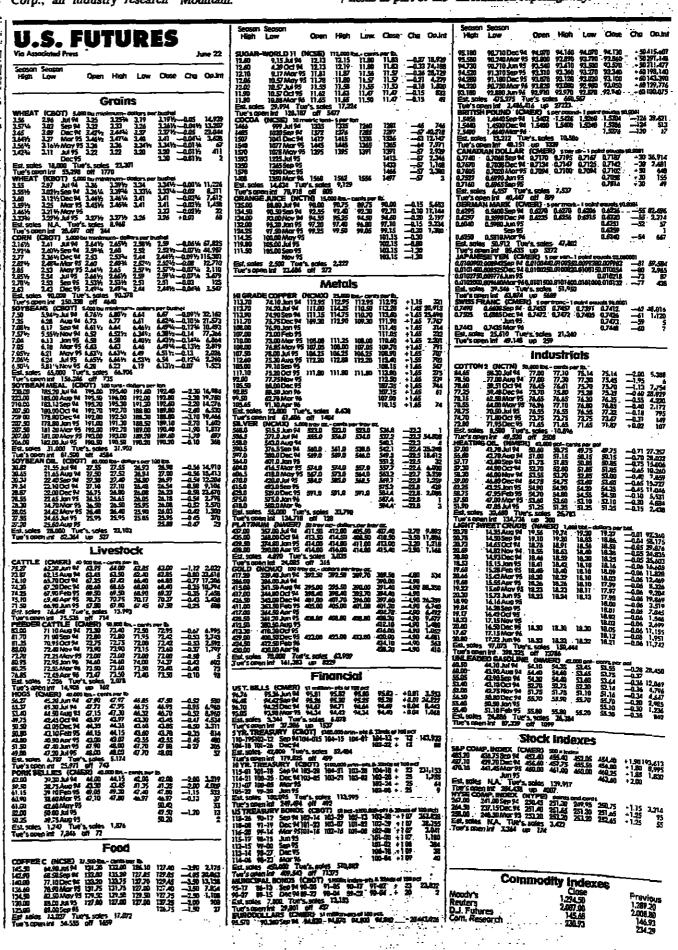
Japan Enters Information Highway

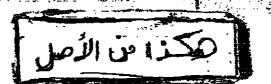
TOKYO (Bloomberg) — Microsoft Corp., the world's largest software company, and Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp... Japan's largest telecommunications company, said they agreed to develop and test interactive multimedia services in Japan.

Nippon Telegraph and Telephone will use Microsoft's "Tiger" multimedia software, as well as software that the Redmond. Washington-based software giant is developing for in-home re-

ceivers such as set-top boxes The combination of the Microsoft software and NIT network technology is supposed to allow for the delivery of video, games. karaoke, home shopping and other services to Japanese house-holds as part of the "information superhighway."

World Stock Markets Agence France Presse June 22 Clase Prev 6 0 0 111/2 113/6 16-26 16-26 16-26 16-26 16-26 16-26 16-26 16-26 17-26 Abilibi Price Agnico Ecole Agnico Ecole Africonocide Allocation Betting Betti AG Fin Almoni) Anted Borco Ballon Borco Ballon Borco Ballon Borco Ballon Borco Colfa Asol Electr Asoli Chemical Esoli Concentration Forus Full Bank Full Photo Full Bank Full Bank Full Photo Full Bank Full Johanne AECI Allech Anglo Amer Barlows Birvoor Buffels De Beers Dristontein Gencor Gencor Hormony Horm 577 51.73 51.73 50.25 97.25 97.25 N.A. 1 25.20 203 5705.78 ## 155 44.20 ## 155 25100 26250 100 155 25100 26250 2415 2000 0BS 10 2100 2000 Fraser Noove 12 2264 2275 6076en Hope P1 1251 1271 1276 Gorden Hope P1 1252 1273 1701 Horne Industries 13 1250 1250 Keepen 17 1250 Bonca Comen Bostool Benefton Proup Citie Cred Ital Enichem Ferfin Risa Fig. 1924 Fig. 7.95 7.90 4.90 4 11.10 10.00 222 235 640 645 7186 7186 8187 7186 8187 7186 1190 1240 1250 1240 1250 1240 1250 1250 1270 1280 1270 Education Directory every Tuesday





EU to Require Works Councils

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Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LUXEMBOURG — European Union social affairs ministers on Wednesday ended nearly 14 years of debate by agreeing to require multinational companies to set up "works councils" for routine consultation with employees.

The ministers also agreed on legislation that will ban child labor in all EU countries except Britain and lay down conditions, time restrictions and health and safety requirements for young people.

Agreement was reached by using the Maastricht Treaty's social chapter, which excludes Britain, for the first time.

David Hunt, the British employment minister, used Britain's "opt out" clause from EU social protection legislation to exclude most British companies from the new law.

He said the measure would impose "unnecessary costs and bureaucracy" on companies.

But the EU's executive commission welcomed the passing of both new measures.

It called the new works councils law "a historic decision." The ruling will affect companies employing more than 1,000 people and with at least 150 staff at sites outside the company's home country.

The rule in practice will af-fect around 100 British companies with operations on the Continent, the commission

The EU social affairs commissioner, Padraig Flynn, said: "Recession does not mean re-

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Continued from Page 11

world sophistication," said Mr.

Chien, who predicts the new

governor will exploit Taiwan's

financial muscle "as a catalyst

New bank leadership has al-lowed local politicians to insist the central bank be trans-

institution less subject to the

for change."

gression. This legislation is good for business. It can im-

prove competitiveness and can lead to a strengthening of the most fundamental thing for businesses, which is good relations between management and

Mr. Flynn said the "Young Workers Directive" was "an important legal safety bolt for member states and will beef up legislation concerning the em-ployment of child labor."

The ministers' agreement must be approved by the Euro-pean Parliament and national assemblies in 11 member states. The commission said is expects the law to be fully adopted in late 1994.

The legislation would give multinationals five years to set up "European works councils" to inform and consult their workers on their plans.

But the decision on youth la-bor was criticized as insufficient by the Youth Forum. which lobbies on youth issues in the EU.

Youth Forum called the legislation "a poor example to the rest of the world at a time when child labor clauses are being introduced into international trade agreements.

The European Parliament and Commission has tried in vain to block a four-year grace period given to Britain which will allow teenagers to combine newspaper delivery rounds with

Saturday jobs.

"U.K. law has always protected children from any form of exploitation and from any risk to their health and safety. Our record on protecting the employment of children stands comparison with that of any other country," Mr. Hunt said.

"We expect the process of

financial liberalization and

openness to accelerate." said

Andy Clarke, an analyst with

Wardley James Capel in Taipei,

echoing a widely held view that while conservative, Mr. Liang relishes a mandate for broad

ical agenda.

The Power Behind Persil

Unilever Tips Hand on Controversial Soap

LONDON - Scientists at Unilever Group on Wednesday revealed the secret behind a new product that has sparked a laundrydetergent war in Europe.

The researchers, disclosing the work behind their new ingredient, said they had found a way to use manganese compounds to accelerate the effects of bleaches used in washing powders.

The product that uses the new ingredient, marketed this year under the name Persil Power in Britain and Omo Power in the Netherlands, sparked an immediate media and legal wrangle when Procter & Gamble Co. claimed it literally ate holes in clothes.

Unilever sued in the Netherlands, and the

two companies have settled the matter out of Despite the mud slung at Unilever's new detergent, analysts said they saw signs that sales may turn out bright.

"Evidence suggests people are buying it," said Eileen Marsh, analyst at Lehman Brothers in London. "Consumers are fairly intelligent, and they'll make up their own mind."

While Procter & Gamble's attack dented consumer enthusiasm for the product, sales began to revive after Unilever offered a full

guarantee of the soap. Unilever scientists said the new soap used compounds that allowed users to wash

The bleach used in most commercial washing powders, hydrogen peroxide, is only effective alone at 60 degrees centigrade (140 Fahrenheit) or above. Peroxyacetic acid will work at 40 degrees centigrade (104 Fahrenheit), but scientists have been looking for a bleach that will work well in colder water.

clothes at a lower temperature for a longer

Dutch scientists headed by Ronald Hage of Unilever's research laboratory in Vlaardingen in the Netherlands said they had found that small amounts of manganese complexes accelerated the work of the hydrogen peroxide.

"Our results demonstrate the considerable potential of these systems for clean and efficient low-temperature bleaching," they wrote in Nature magazine.

Julie Sawyer, a spokeswoman for Unilever's Lever Brothers subsidiary, which mar-kets the laundry detergent, said the debate was now over and that the product had been proven safe.

She added that the Nature magazine report did not reveal any trade secrets because the accelerator formula had been patented. But some analysts said Unifever had more

work to do to reassure consumers about the

The soap powder market is worth about £6 billion (\$9 billion) a year in Europe alone. Procter & Gamble dominates the industry

Barclays Wants to Be a Media Star

LONDON — Barclays PLC is investing £1 billion (\$1.5 billion) yearly in computer and telecommunications research and equipment and actively looking for partners in media services, said Joseph de Feo, director of group operations and technology.

"I can see the day when Bar-(AP, Renters) clays might make more money Mr. de Feo said.

ruling Nationalist Party's polit- quently clashed with the Minis- projects and take a more active

try of Finance and Securities

within the government," Mr.

"The former governor fre- currency lending to important petitive," Mr. Liang said.

Clarke said.

said Wednesday. "We may be clays machine. competing against British Teleeven General Electric."

shopping and other services, struggling with new products."

in step with his counterparts banks operating there.

Pressed for details on policy markets need to be deepened.

as an agent of different types of In the future, consumers may services than we would make on be able to order a car, a refrigerfinancial services," Mr. de Feo ator or insurance from a Bar-Some analysts are not im-

com, Reuters, Bloomberg and pressed. "I think Barclays had better get the business of bank-It soon may join British Teleing sorted out," said John Aitcommunications PLC's videoken, a UBS Ltd. analyst in Lonon-demand tests, providing at- don. "They've had such poor home banking and, later, results, they can't afford to be

Mr. de Feo said Barclays had no choice but to embrace multimedia. As networks and distribution channels change, the number of transactions at a bank branch will dwindle.

"Studies show that customers role in Taiwan's interbank mar- rate going to the bank on the and Exchange Commission, but ket trading, an area of consider- same level as going to the den-Mr. Liang is more ideologically able frustration for foreign tist," Mr. de Feo said.

In 1993, Barclays recorded £664 million in pretax profit, after a loss of £242 million a "In developing into a regional financial center, our money year earlier, and it said firstquarter earnings were up. Still, goals, Mr. Liang said the cen-tral bank would participate nancial instruments and to for the year profit was below more in market-based foreign make the markets more com-

Oil Deals

a U.S. company that is 40 per-cent owned by the German conglomerate.

company newsletter. "I can only urgently warn against this kind of euphoria."

Energy at above-market prices.

Mr. Neukirchen said the agreements between Metallgesellschaft's U.S. subsidiary, MG Corp., and Castle were "in-

comprehensible."
"Whoever is responsible for the 76 individual contracts between MG Corp. and Castle Energy must have had certain

The chief executive declined to say whether he thought emplovees had profited improperly from the contracts but noted that some had received options

is a money-destroying ma-

plant construction and chem

■ Kauthof Increases Stake Kaufhof Holding AG has increased its stake in Horten AG

to 58 percent, news agencies reported from Düsseldorf. Dieter Juenemann, the chief executive of Horten, said Kauf-

retailer, would be part of a successful retail and service group. He also predicted that par-

ent-company sales in the first half of the year would be down

Still Drag On Metall

FRANKFURT - Metallgesellschaft AG continues to be burdened by oil products con-tracts with Castle Energy Corp.,

"Whoever thinks we're definitely over the hump is deceiv-ing themselves," Karl-Josef Neukirchen, the chief executive of Metallgesellschaft, said in a

Metallgesellschaft narrowly avoided bankruptcy this year after it lost about 2 billion Deut-sche marks (\$1 billion) on oil futures trading, Mr. Neukirchen said Metallgesellschaft was still looking at ways to change con-tracts that obliged it to buy re-fined oil products from Castle

thoughts in the back of his mind," Mr. Neukirchen said.

on Castle Energy stock

"Castle Energy is a money machine," he said. "MG Corp.

Mr. Neukirchen repeated the company's plans to split into three divisions for trading,

hof's holding meant that Hor-ten, the fourth-largest German

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Very briefly:

Vienna Stock Index

• Crédit Lyonnais SA's rating on long-term senior debt was lowered by Standard & Poor's Corp. to A-minus from A.

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• Imperial Chemical Industries PLC said its deputy chairman and chief executive, Ronnie Hampel, would succeed Sir Denys Henderson as chairman in 1995. Charles Miller Smith, an executive director of Unilever PLC, will replace Mr. Hampel.

Italy's Senate approved the Istituto Nazionale Assicurazioni privatization bill without amendments. INA's public offering begins on Monday.

• France will have to invest 600 billion francs (\$105 billion) to build a network of information superhighways, a governmentcommissioned report said.

• Bayerische Vereinsbank AG said it issued 1 billion koruna (\$57 million) of three-year 11 percent bonds, making it the first foreign bank to issue debt in the Czech Republic for the refinancing needs of its operations based in the country.

Air France unit Air Inter said it has signed a contract with Fokker NV to lease five Fokker-100 aircraft.

• French National Railways forecast a loss of 7.68 billion francs in 1994, compared with a loss of 7.7 billion in 1993, according to a parliamentary report. Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters

U.K. Papers Join Price War

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — A price war among Britain's national newspapers gathered steam Wednesday when The Daily Telegraph, the country's biggest-selling full-size daily, and The Independent, economically the weakest of the five full-size papers, cut their prices.

The Telegraph will reduce its weekday price to 30 pence (45 cents) from 48 pence. The Independent then said it would trim its weekday price from 50 pence to 20, and was considering even more drastic action.

analysts' expectations, and the stock price has dropped almost percent this year.

The Telegraph price matches the one adopted in 1993 by its rival, The Times. The Guardian is, at least for the time being maintaining its 45 pence price.

(AFX, Reuters)

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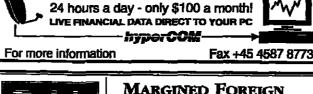
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Fosters' Teams for **Breweries** In China

HONG KONG - Fosters' Brewing Group Ltd., the world's fourth-largest brewing company, and the Hong Kong conglomerate Wheelock & Co. are exploring brewing joint ven-tures in China, with potential investments of \$1 billion.

China's beer market is the second-largest in the world and likely to surpass the United States within a few years.

Fosters' has already set up two brewing joint ventures in Shanghai and in Doumen, in the southern province of Guangdong. The company owns 60 percent of each.

The two companies said they had already started to evaluate proposals to create breweries on undeveloped sites in Wuhan, in central China; in Chengdu in the southwest and in the northern port of Tianjin.

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<u> زاموس در این در این این ا</u>

The \$1 billion would be invested in phases, probably stretching over a five-year period, Wheelock said.

Wheelock plans five regional hubs in China around Guangzhou, Shanghai, Wuhan, Chengdu and Beijing-Tianjin. By developing breweries in these five centers, Fosters' would have access to an urban population of 250 million.

China's beer market grew by about 2.3 billion liters (2.4 billion quarts) in 1993, to 12.3 billion liters. That compares with an Australian beer market of 1.7 billion liters.

China's per-capita beer consumption last year was about eight liters, compared with roughly 100 liters a year in the United States, Britain and Aus-

■ Unrest at Foreign Firms

There were more than 260 strikes last year at foreign-invested companies in China, The Associated Press said, quoting from an official newspaper.

The Beijing Legal Daily said local governments were often unwilling to force foreign investors to comply with safety laws.

Seiko's Quest: Only Time Will Tell

TOKYO - When Seiko Corp. marketed the world's first quartz wristwatch back in 1969, it was crafted by hand and cost about \$1,400.

The watch had 100 times the accuracy

of the finest mechanical timepiece, but it cost more than 12 times as much. Some of Seiko's own retailers refused to handle any of the fewer than 200 quartz watches produced that year.

In 1993, Seiko alone sold more than 30 million quartz watches, with prices starting around \$20. Today, however, the company badly needs another break-

The watch market is saturated, and tough new competitors are springing up around Asia. Seiko still packs a brand-name punch, but the 1990s have produced some bruising numbers for the company, which released its annual results last month.

In the business year that ended March 31, the Seiko group posted a 6.5 billion yen (\$65 million) current loss, almost twice the previous year's deficit.

The parent company saw current profit jump 142 percent to 3.3 billion yen, but not from selling watches. With interest rates falling, it just got a break on bank borrowing and put aside smaller provisions against losses.

"It will take time," said a company official. Like a lot of other Japanese companies, Seiko blames its troubles on the strong yen and sluggish economic growth in most of its major markets, including Japan.

Seiko also sells clocks and jewelry, but watches accounted for 58 percent of its sales at the parent level. So Seiko expects another big group loss in the year to March 1995 and a 40 percent drop in current profit at the parent level.

"Total demand for watches is increasing very modestly," said Yutaka Sugiya-

Seiko still packs a brand-name punch, but the 1990s have produced some bruising numbers.

ma, a precision instruments and electronics analyst at UBS Securities. Seiko's watch sales slipped from 160.3 billion yen to 147.5 billion yen in the year to March, and Seiko expects another 21 percent drop in the current business year. Clock sales, about 15 percent of total sales, were little changed but are

forecast to drop 16 percent this year. The yen did much of the damage. At the beginning of the fiscal year, there were 114 yen to the dollar. Now the dollar is hovering around 100 yen.

When the yen soared in the second half of the 1980s, Seiko boosted volume and made do with smaller margins. That strategy will not work again, because the market has been saturated.

The company is fighting back by jazzing up its product line.

A "kinetic" quartz wristwatch, revamped and put back on the market in 1993, is selling well. Energy generated by the movement of the wearer's arm creares the electric power to run it. Seiko expects to sell 1 million units in the year starting in April 1996 for a 20 percent to 30 percent contribution to sales.

Titanium casings, designed for allergy-sensitive wrists, also look promising. Seiko officials are excited about a pager watch the company is testing on 10,000 users in Seattle, Washington, and Portland, Oregon. A network transmitting digital signals on unused FM frequencies can send messages, traffic reports and other data to wearers.

Such a network will be up and running in Los Angeles this year. Two dozen other big cities are due to be on the network before mid-1996. They are part of a larger project organized by a consortium of public and private organizations.

With exports accounting for 31.5 percent of sales last year. Seiko expects to see the economies of Southeast Asia and China provide the biggest boost to sales.

Weak Data For Japan Carmakers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp. and Nissan Motor Co., on Wednesday announced fur-ther declines in domestic output, sales and exports in May, accompanied by increased pro-

duction abroad.
But Toyota said the domestic market was "headed toward a recovery" as sales by all manufacturers in May dropped only 1.7 percent from a year earlier, the smallest decline so far this

Toyota said its domestic production fell 8.9 percent from a year earlier to 263,843 vehicles. with its output of cars falling 10 percent to 209,362 units.

Toyota's overseas production jumped 21 percent from May last year to 90,064 units, boosted by increased output in the United States and Britain.

The carmaker's exports declined 7.4 percent to 112,285 units, the 12th straight year-onyear decline, due to a decrease in shipments to Asia and Europe. Car exports fell 9.8 per-cent to 79,254 units.

Nissan said domestic production in May dropped 26 percent from a year earlier to 101,188 vehicles. Car production dropped 23 percent to 87,695 units as bus and truck production plunged 40 percent to 13.493 units.

Nissan's overseas production expanded 11 percent from a year earlier to 94.809 units. buoyed by increased output in

the United States and Spain.

Nissan's exports fell 14 percent to 37,600 units, the 22d month of year-on-year declines, which reflected sluggish de-mand in Germany, the Middle East and Asia. (AFP, Reuters)

Investor's Asía Hong Kong Hang Seng Tokyo Nikkei 225 9000 -ZED J'FM AMJ Exchange Wednesday Prev. Close 8,876.84 8,857.78 +0.22 2,255.30 2.261.87 -0.29 'All Ordinanes 2,010.90 1,993.60 +0.87 lokyo . Nikkei 225 20,581,30 20,813.16 -1.11 Kuele Lampur Composite 1,015.43 . 1,011.46 +0.39 SET 1,311.81 1,329.32 -1.32 Composite Stock -D.05 936.30 936.83 Weighted Price 5,957.61 5,948.97 +0.15 PSE 2,815.94 2,814.59 +0.05 .iakarta Stock Index 473,13 475.24 -0.44 New Zeeland NZSE-40 2,029,53 2,043.74 -0.70 Bombay National Index 2,035.05

Very briefly:

China's biggest car show, Auto China '94, opens Thursday in Beijing, with leading automakers from the United States, Japan, Europe, South Korea and Australia putting models on display. Vietnam said it approved \$827 million in foreign investment in

the first quarter, up 58 percent from a year earlier. • Ho Chi Minh City's airport needs \$1.8 billion of investment by 2010 to handle an expected 50 million passengers and 1 million tons of cargo, the Vietnam News Agency said.

• Itochu Corp. said it bought a 5 percent stake in the American multimedia software development company BroadVision Inc. for \$1 million. BroadVision is developing software for interactive cable television programming.

• Procter & Gamble Co. has offered to set up an Association of Southeast Asian Nations industrial joint venture in which it could invest as much as \$500 million in five years, the Philippines' trade secretary, Rizalino Navarro, said.

• Peregrine Investments Holdings Ltd. of Hong Kong said it was giving up plans to launch a joint-venture investment bank in India with Calcutta-based ITC Classic Finance Ltd.

Oil Futures Get A Reprieve on Shanghai Bourse

SHANGHAI - The Shanghai Petroleum Exchange won another reprieve in its battle to stay in business, traders said Wednesday, but confusion still surrounds trading on one of Chi-

and heating oil, which were supposed to stop trading altogether spokesman said.

The three contracts, which account for almost all trading spite government opposition. on the market, were originally sumed trading June 6.

The latest move highlights a policy tussle between Shanghai and Beijing.

Markets See Australia Rate Rise

Government Says Economic Fundamentals Aren't Right

na's most important exchanges. flation and a government intent official cash rate. Futures on gasoline, diesel on keeping the recovery on

A report in the country's posed to stop trading altogether A report in the country's pect of soaring returns, closing Thursday, have now simply leading financial daily jarred al- Wednesday at 74.37 U.S. cents, been suspended, an exchange ready jittery markets by saying compared with 74.01 cents the Reserve Bank of Australia was preparing to lift rates de-

Ministers blasted talk of an banned May 17. But after back- immediate rate rise, saying funroom bargaining between damentals did not warrant such Shanghai and Beijing, June a move. Analysts sympathized contracts in those products re- with their position but wondered if they could last the

Speculation about a rate increase has mounted steadily in

continued to rally on the pros-Tuesday.

Fighting for Bridge Oil Parker & Parsley Petroleum takeover battle for Australia's Bridge Oil Ltd. by filing suit in Dallas against rival bidder Gantry Acquisition Corp.,

ported from Sydney. Parker, based in Midland,

recent weeks, with yields on 10- Texas, is asking the court to SYDNEY — Australian year government bonds rising a order Gantry and its parent, ministers pledged Wednesday full percentage point in two Joint Energy Development Innot to cave in to pressure for weeks to their highest level in vestments Ltd. to stop purchashigher interest rates as battle 21/2 years. Even money market ing Bridge Oil shares, alleging it lines hardened between mar- rates are now discounting a 0.5 is violating U.S. law that prokets seeking reassurance on in- point rise in the 4.75 percent hibits buying shares outside a tender offer without an exemp-The Australian dollar also tion from the Securities and Ex-

Lucas Aerospace to Join Aircraft-Repair Site in China

HONG KONG - Britain's Lucas

Aerospace Ltd. has signed an agreement to Co. fired another shot in its set up a joint-venture repair and overhaul operation in Xiamen in southeast China. The business will be adjacent to a large aircraft maintenance center being built by

Taikoo Aircraft Engineering Co., which is Bloomberg Business News re-41 percent controlled by one of the world's aircraft engineering companies, Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering.

35 percent of the new venture, which is due to begin operating in 1996.

This could become an aviation village,' said Nick Rhodes, public affairs general manager for Swire Pacific, the controlling shareholder in Hong Kong Aviation. He said that aviation engineering companies such as those focusing on brakes and tires may be attracted to the site.

Świre subsidiary Cathay Pacific Airways nology systems.

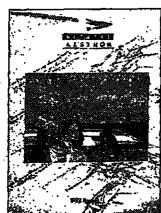
Lucas will own 65 percent and Taikoo. and two other carriers, Japan Airlines and Singapore Airlines, each own 10 percent of Taikoo. Other shareholders are the Civil Aviation Administration of China, the nation's aviation industry regulator, with 9 percent, and the Xiamen government-controlled Xiamen Corp. for International Techno-Economic Cooperation.

Lucas Aerospace is part of Lucas Industries PLC, which produces advanced tech-

Annual Reports

ALCATEL ALSTHOM

Alcatel Alsthom is an international producer of technologically advanced infrastructure equipment for the communications systems, energy and transport sec-



tors. The group ranks among the world leaders in all of its areas of activities.

With 196,500 employees, Alcatel Alsthom is active in over 100 countries around the world. In 1993, with sales of FF 156.3 billion, Alcatel Alsthom's net income amounted to FF 7 billion and placed it among the world's forty largest companies.



1993 results were in line with preliminary estimates and were affected by the depressed economic climate in Continental Europe and especially in France.

Increased allocations to provisions were responsible for a decline in net income despite progress achieved by the Group in terms of both banking income which rose 4.9% to FFr.41,675 million and net operating income which advanced 8.5% to FFr. 12,457 million.

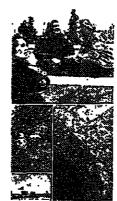


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Above all, 1993 was for BNP the year of phyatization which was as much a technical as a popular success and put BNP on an equal footing with its large international competitors. Consequently, BNP's goal is to ensure its development through a recovery of its profitability. To do so, BNP will be focusing its strategy on its two core businesses : retail banking in France and international banking for large corporate and institutional clients.



In 1993, Premium income: FRF 64.3 bn Net profit (Group Share): FRF 1.262 bn Assets managed: FRF 217 bn

CNP is France's leading personal insurer thanks to





its expertise constantly renewed by the drive toward innovation. Its market share reached 17% in 1993. CNP's statute has chan-

ged: it became a limited liability company in 1992. CNP's imminent listing on the Paris Stock Exchange and the strengthening of its capital base will guarantee its coming developments.

Elf Aquitaine is one of the 10 largest oil & gas companies worldwide, and one of France's leading industrial groups in terms of sales and market capitalization. Since February 22, 1994, Elf is now a private enterpri-

se, comprising over 800 companies, active around the world. A major integrated oil company active from wellhead to gasoline pump, Elf car-



ries out complementary : operations in basic and specialty chemicals, heal-, th, beauty products and bio-activities. Key consolidated figures 1993: Sales: FF 209 675 Bn

Operating income: FF 6418Bn FF 1 070 Bn Net income:

Chairman and CEO: Philippe Jaffré.



Lafarge Coppée is one of the World's foremost producers of building materials. For over 160 years our products have been improving the quality of life by enhancing safety, comfort and esthetic appeal. By focusing on customers and britishing on our experience.



for the well-being of society and the environment

mers and building on our exper-tise in industry and services, we bring all of our clients— notably professionals in construction, civil engineering and released. construction, civil engineering and related industries products uniquely suited to their needs. We hold leading positions in each of our core businesses: cement, concreted and aggregates, gypsum, calcium alumi-nates and formulated ready-touse products. By expanding our product line and moving into high-growith markets, Lafarge Coppée is pursuing a strategy built on commitment to progress and long-term goals, as well as a concern

LKAB

LKAB is one of the world's leading producers of highly upgraded iron orc products. More than 85 percent are delivered to European

project in Sweden at the present time and include a

new main level and a new pelletizing plant in Kiruna 6



MAS

steel mills, but LKAB also exports to more distant markets such as the Middle East and Southeast Asia. Gross revenues in 1993

were MSEK 3,627 (3,737). Income after financial items improved by 52 percent to MSEK 608 (399), mainly due to greatly reduced costs, a slightly higher dollar and higher financial income. LKAB's ongoing capital investments comprise the largest industrial investment



80 countries. Associating construction and services gives Lyonnaise des Eaux the capacity to contribute to long term improvement of community life and the environment. Two main sectors of activity:





Services: services to communities in the field of environment (water, waste management, energy technologies), services to society at large (cable and broadcast TV, health-care, mortuary services...) - Construction: buildings and

civil engineering, road-building, concessionary operations (toll-roads and car parks), industrial activities. offshore works. 93,6 bn FFr. in 1993 revenues,

a workforce of 120,000

employees.



of FF 331 million, and 10,000 employees, Groupe SEB



ranks among the world leaders in the small household equipment sector. Our products are sold in over 100 countries. On most markets, they are distributed principally under the brand names

Rowenta and Tefal (or

T-Fal). The SEB shares are quoted on the Paris Stock Exchange. An independent enterprise, Groupe SEB endeavours to ensure for its shareholders an attractive investment income and steady capital growth. 8

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1 ☐ Alcatel Alsthom

2 □ BNP 3 ☐ CNP

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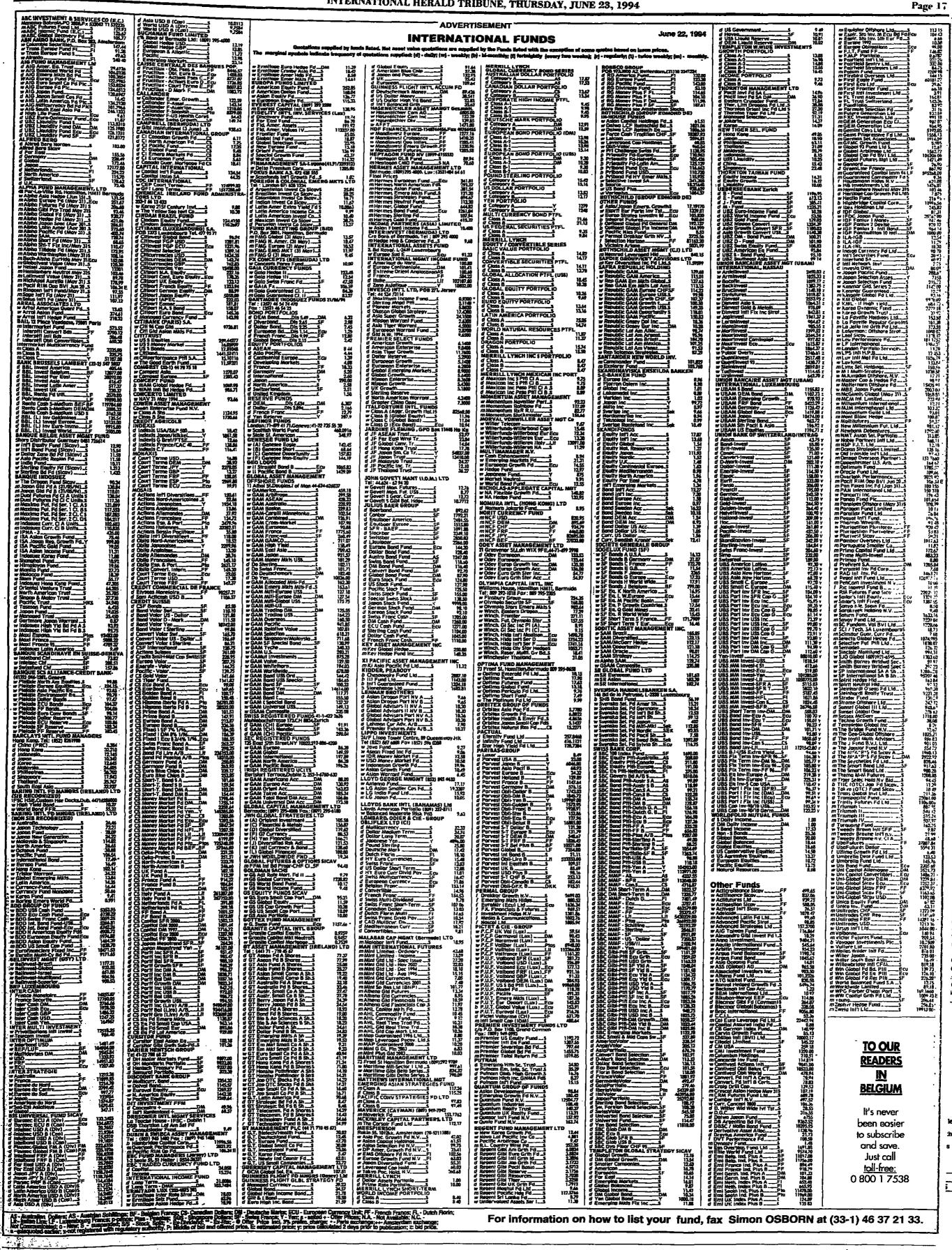
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The conference,

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ADVERTISING SECTION

political reality of Europe's interconnectedness." - Vaclav Havel, president of the Czech Republic.

The Czech Republic

Area: 78,864 square kilometers

Fax: (42-2) 24 2218 04

Dlouhy earned an MBA

from the Catholic Uni-

versity of Louvain (Bel-

gium) in 1978. In the following

decade, he lectured in econometrics

at the Prague School of Economics.

did research at the Czechoslovak

Academy of Sciences and was a

founding member of the country's

In 1989, Mr. Dlouby was one of

the seven Civic Forum representa-

tives (led by Vaclay Havel) who

formed the country's post-Velvet

Revolution government. After serv-

ing as the last chairman of Czecho-

slovakia's Planning Commission.

the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Since the establishment of the Czech

Republic, Mr. Dlouhy has been its

minister of industry and trade.

How long will the Czech Republic

remain the land of ultra-low wages

and high qualifications and output?

the "window" is closed by the

process it has set off. Let me explain.

Investors are currently rushing to

produce relatively simple, produc-

It's just a question of time before

Institute of Forecasting.

(30,449 square miles) President: Vaclav Havel Prime Minister: Vaclav Klaus Capital: Prague (pop. 1.22 million) Other major cities: Brno (392,614) Ostrava (331.504) Pizen (174,676) General information: Czech Republic Ministry of Industry and Trade Na Frantisku 32 110 15 Prague 1 Tel.: (42-2) 285 22 54 Fax: (42-2) 285 33 42 Investor's information and services: Czechlnyest (Jan A. Havelka, Chief Executive) Czech Agency for Foreign Investment Politickych vezna 20 112 49 Prague 1 Tel.: (42-2) 24 22 15 40



Engines for Growth: Privatization and Services Sector

number of industrialized countries managed to plus in 1993, including Germany and Japan. Several others registered a federal budget surplus. Only the Czech Republic accom-

plished both feats. In its first year of existence, the country recorded one of Europe's lowest rates

largest increase in exports and Slovak Federation, its (20 percent, excluding trade with the Slovak Republic), while maintaining worldbest levels of education and occupational training. These stellar figures are even more impressive in light of the country's recent history and its current situation.

over the last year or so. An example

is Motorola's new product develop-

ment facility. It will bring both jobs

- between 250 and 300 - and exper-

Isn't this scenario rather reminis-

The label of "Central Europe's

tiger" has in fact been widely ap-plied to this country over the last few

years. It is misleading, for two rea-

sons. Unlike Taiwan or Thailand.

the Czech Republic is not making a

new start, but rather a comeback.

country was at the forefront of tech-

nological change, and the skills of

during the Communist era, the then-

Czechoslovakia was a highly suc-

cessful exporter of durables and oth-

er high-value-added goods through-

out the world. Secondly, the Czechs,

while industrious, are not eager to

dispense with the joys of weekends

We do have one situation in com-

mon with Asia's tigers, though:

Sooner or later, we're going to face

strong competition from our less-de-

and vacations.

For most of the industrial era, this

cent of the experience of Taiwan and

tise to the country.

the other Asian tigers!

On January 1, 1993, the Czech Republic came into being. One of the two sucof unemployment and the cessor states to the Czech nor glitches, the divorce is

spent - according to the conventional wisdom of the time - overcoming the painful psychological and practical aftereffects of sepa-The conventional wisdom

first two years were to be

was wrong. Aside from a few initial squabbles about the division of common property and a few other mi-GOAL IS DEVELOPING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES

phases of the marriage. The major formal economic tie between the Czech and Slovak Republics is their customs union, which has facilitated a fairly large volume of trade between the countries. In 1993, the Slovak Republic was the Czechs' second-largest trading part-

Nor has the divorce caused any discernible upheavals or soul-searching within the Czech Republic. The new republic's ministries and organizations have carried on the work of their predecessors with no noticeable interruption or uncertainty. This is not surprising, as many have the same staffs and assignments.

The Czech Republic's current economic statistics and its historical identity place it at the heart of Europe. In advancing their ties to NATO and to the European Union, the Czechs, led by Josef Zieleniec, the country's foreign minister, have displayed a great store of Vladimir Dlouhy, the Czech Republic's flexibility and pragmatism. The long-term goal remains clear: full political and economic reintegration into the western world after more than four decades of separa-

The Czechs' post-revolu-tion GDP and industrial output slumps were relatively short and mild by the re-gion's standards. The Czech GDP is set to grow by some 3 percent this year. The turnaround in manufacturing output finally arrived in

working better than the last March of this year, with output showing its first year-onyear rise. And an estimated 55 percent of the Czech economy is now controlled by the private sector.

The main motors of this transition have been the country's privatization program and its burgeoning services sector. More than 22,120 entities have been returned to the private sector. often to their previous operators. In addition, the country has restored assets worth

Around 55 percent of businesses have been privatized

some \$4.2 billion to their panies have either been sold rectly or auctioned.

Voucher privatization," the Czechs' contribution to the world's catalogue of privatization measures, is still in full swing. In mid-April, its second round, involving 846 companies, began. The first round, launched in 1991, resulted in the privatization of 941 companies

In this system, each Czech citizen can acquire, at a nominal price, vouchers worth 1,000 points. He or she can "spend" them directly to acquire shares in one or more newly constituted companies, or sell or transfer these points to investment funds set up for that purpose.

The voucher system is credited with having built a "pro-privatization" consensus among the Czechs, three-quarters of whom have become shareholders through it, and with keeping the reapportionment squabbles of privatization down to

Does an equitable transfer of ownership produce the new management styles and capital resources necessary to transform often-unwieldy companies? Prime Minister Vaclay Klaus says that voucher privatization was best suited to the Czech Republic's situation: strong on seasoned managers, short on domestic capital, with good, immediate business prospects. "Give the companies a proper ownership and let them earn capital from market activities" has been his philosophy.

The media, and specifically the new, private-sector broadcasters, are one of the fastest-growing areas in the country's booming service sector. Business to business services are another, points original owners. Other com- sout Milan Holdar, managing director of the Czech opera-tions of Hill International the international human resource consulting company.

The initial wave of interest by Western multination als to set up a base in the Czech Republic triggered a scramble for office space. equipment and, most importantly, qualified personnel," Mr. Holdar says. Service companies like ours profited from this scramble, which has gradually subsided. A new wave of interest - this time from second-generation Western investors and from rapidly growing domestic companies - has taken its place.

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Vladimir Dlouhy, the Czech Republic's minister of industry and trade, says, "All these achievements have re-established the Czechs' position in the mainstream of world events. That's not something you can quantify in crowns and hellers, or dollars and cents, but it is still very important."

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. • It was sponsored by the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic and by the display advertisers. • It was written by Terry Swartzberg, a writer based in Munich.



INTERNATIONAL FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS IN BRNO - JULY - DECEMBER 1994

orn in 1953. Vladimir tion-cost-intensive items in the

And that is:"

Czech Republic, or to purchase

these items from our local produc-

ers. This inflow of investment and

demand has facilitated the Czech

Republic's turnaround, which was largely completed in 1993. The in-

flow is now helping to generate broad-based growth - and a con-

comitant rise in wages.

No one knows how much time it

will take for Czech wages to reach

Western levels. But there is a con-

sensus as to what needs to be done

during this relatively short period.

successfully transacting a large vol-ume of business with non-Czech

companies on a daily basis. Our task

at hand is to capitalize on these rela-

tionships, to upgrade them in terms

of what our companies produce and

how they do so, to parlay the in-

creasing access we are getting to

advanced technologies.

world markets into better access to

That's why we welcome outside

investment, particularly the "high

brainpower," high-value-added kind

we've been increasingly securing

Thanks to this inflow, we are now

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tigers' Vietnams and mainland Chi-

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Within a few years, these countries

will be the center of low-wage-dri-

By then, the Czech Republic's

main attraction to investors will no

longer be its low wages, but rather,

hopefully, its advanced technolo-

gies. Accomplishing this transfor-

mation is our main job, and we have

very little time to get it done.

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To Czech Republic

TOURISM: EXPLORING THE COUNTRY BEYOND PRAGUE

he Czech Republic's other "Pragues" are awaiting the next tourist boom. Olomouc, Telc and Kromeriz are still the exclusive province of art historians, Austro-Hungarian Empire buffs and local culture vultures. Even the most peripatetic tourists would have trouble locating them - or even Moravia, the province in which they are

located. Only five years ago, that relative obscurity was enjoyed by Prague itself, which is now attracting an unprecedented number of tourists. In 1993, some 72 million people visited the Czech Republic - three times more than in the four

enues in the country have increased 387 percent during the same period, while the numbers of hotels and hotel beds in Prague doubled.

Five years from now, it could be the Moravian cities' lum. Or that of Ceske Budejovice, Cesky Krumlov and other undiscovered sites. These cities have preboom Prague's mix of stunning medieval edifices and romantically empty streets.

And they have something more. Prague, as anyone arriving by car or train has noticed, is surrounded by industrial zones. Its smaller counterparts, on the other hand, are located in such natural preserves as the Moravian Karst, 100 square kilometers of labyrinthine previous years. Tourist rev- caves, subterranean rivers

and precipitous gorges, the source of much of the country's lore and legends.

Of course, there is an important difference between today's Moravia and the

> Some cities are surrounded by natural parks

Prague of five years ago: a fully functioning service sector. While not quite able to compete with Prague's proliferation of restaurants, fast-food outlets and hotels, these cities do offer a nice choice of accommodations and restaurants.

In Olomouc, there is a

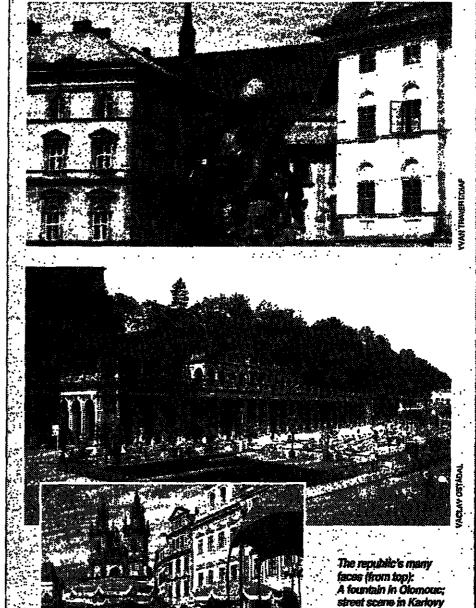
Prague-like abundance of the Czech Republic that is freshly painted edifices. scaffolding and hammering. All this restoration has been triggered by the impending arrival of one tourist - the Pope - who is scheduled to come here next year. As the Czechs are fond of

pointing out, their country is a central part of Central Europe. Prague is close to many points in Europe (270 kilometers by road from Vienna, 470 kilometers from Munich). And it is within an hour's flying time from most Continental European destinations. Some 115 flights a day now connect Ruzyne airport (20 kilometers northwest of Prague) to the rest of the world, an increase of 119.6 percent over last year. There is literally no spot in

not served by the country's bus system. While the indefatigable buses are not famed for their speed, they are still faster (and somewhat cheaper) than the country's railroads, which are generally excruciatingly slow. The buses compete with a swelling number of cars for increasingly scarce space on the country's roads. The traffic jams endemic to downtown Prague and the country's main highways will soon be alleviated by a new system of divided

For information, contact the Czech Tourist Authority, Staromestske namesti 6, 110 15 Prague 1. Tel.: (42-2) 231 28 39; fax: (42-2) 231 42 27.

highways.



APPRECIATION FOR CULTURE HAS A LONG HISTORY

he Czechs have world-class performers, venues and - most importantly - audiences. The historical role of culture in this country explains why. Two hundred cultural fes-

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tivals are staged every year in the Czech Republic, placing the country at the upper end of international averages of annual cultural events. These festivals range from the Prague Spring international music festival (mid-May to early June) and the Brno International Music Festival (September and October) to such obscure but fascinating events as Cheb's Festival of One-Person Groups. As befits the "capirope," Prague's 40 or so daily cultural events are heavily weighted toward the avantgarde and the innovative.

Distinguishing these festivals and events is neither their number nor their quality (which is invariably high), but their audiences evident appreciation for culture, which stems from the highly divergent, often contradictory ways culture formed this nation-state.

Musicians, not politicians, were the first to articulate the idea of a Czech national identity. In the mid-1870s, Bedrich Smetana, the first of the country's peerless "Big Four" composers, wrote "Ma Vlast" ("My Country"). In six symphonic potal of young people's Eu- ems, this work lyrically



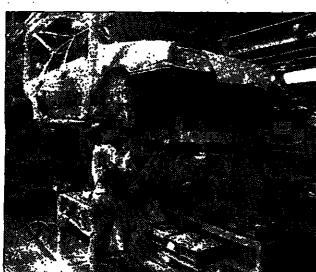
evoked the sweep of the country's natural attractions and the twisting saga of its history. Its debut, in 1879, was both an artistic and political event "Ma Vlast" is credited with belping to change the country's political agenda from equality within the Austro-Hungari-

an empire to independence. Leos Janacek, Antonin Dvorak and Bohuslav Martinu followed Smetana in stoking political fires and earning international acclaim. They joined Smetana in fashioning Moravian and Bohemian folk tunes into a new musical idiom - and into a call to arms. Today, this tradition is being furthered by such modern composers as Petr Eben.

Czech writers and thinkers, on the other hand, were anything but nationminded. In their café discourse and discord, Rilke, Kafka and their ilk formulated Europe's intellectual idiom and melded Prague's divergent nationalities into a single cosmopolitan unit.

"Culture and cafés - where it is preached and practiced - are the only elements binding us in Prague together." wrote a Prague-based journalist early in the 20th century. Today, cultural events remain Prague's common ground, the meeting points of this reborn city's huge, mobile population.

One genre has bridged the gap between ardent nationbuilding and committed cosmopolitanism, partly because it is neither spoken nor heard. Performed by such artists as Milan Sladek and such groups as Laterna Magica and Theater Image, Czech mime and "movement theater" are staples of both Czech and international



AGENCIES STRUGGLE TO KEEP TRACK OF RAPID GROWTH

substantially un-der-counted," Dlouhy, the Czech Republic's Minister of Industry and Trade. "That's partially because we're still not finished setting up statistical reporting and evaluation arms. It's also due to the natire of our new economy. The number of our small and medium-sized compa-

nies has been greatly expanding, and now totals one million companies and other econom-

ic entities, including single-person enterprises - as far as we know. Many have just been founded; others

have yet to be noticed by our monitoring agencies."
Though small, these enterprises have a collective importance as large as that of Skoda VW (automo-biles), Skoda Plzen (electrical engineering) and the Czech Republic's other

nousehold names. These small fry receive a major portion of foreign orders for finished and semi-finished It may be difficult to get

an accurate count of them. but it is possible to get an overview of their latest products and services by traveling to Brno, the Czechs' primary trade-fair

For four decades, Brno's autumn fairs were one of the two "must" stops on the so-

ur economy is cialist world's business calendars; the other was Leipzig's main event, held says Vladimir in the spring. In the postcommunist era, faced with fierce competition from Western Germany's mighty trade-fair authorities, Leipzig has been valiantly struggling to regain at least a portion of its former preeminence.

Brno, on the other hand, is in a more enviable position. Thanks to a relative lack of competition

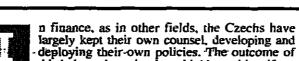
Brno

hibitions has

strength of the The number of burgeoning fairs held in Brno Czech econohas doubled Fairs and Ex-

> achieved growth all down the line, in the number of international fairs held (26 in 1993, as opposed to 12 in 1990), in exhibition space rented (330,000 square meters, or around 3.5 million square feet, in 1993, up 30 percent over the figure three years ago) and in the total number of exhibitors, which has more than doubled during

> this period.
> With a total of 38 fairs and exhibitions planned for 1994 at the city's trade-fair and exhibition grounds in 1994, Brno is not only larger than its previous incarnation, but is also more varied. This is a reflection of the Czech economy's increasing diversity. Scheduled new events include fairs focused around computers, energy-saving technologies and consumer goods.



The similarities between the Czech financial community and those of the rest of Central and Eastern Europe are concrete and obvious. Like its counterparts, the Czech Republic now features many private-sector banks (a total of 58, 30 of which are partially or entirely foreign-owned); a very young, volatile stock market with 20 regularly-traded issues; and a

proliferation of automatic tellers, financial-service companies and reorganized insurers. Central European economies are generally presided over by central and other banks that are on a par with the best of those in Western Europe and Japan. In the Czech Republic's case, this excellence has been accorded due recognition. Josef Tosovsky, governor of the Ceska Narodni Banka (Czech National Bank) was recently named Central Banker of the Year by Euromoney magazine. What sets the Czech Republic's financial sector apart from those of its neighbors manifests itself in the balance sheets and official figures. The credit crunch plaguing Central and Eastern Europe's compa-

nies has yet to become acute in the Czech Republic, and the Czech government is not burdened by a massive debt load. According to Martin Svehla, spokesman for the Czech

n finance, as in other fields, the Czechs have largely kept their own counsel, developing and orated by the latest figures. In 1993, the country's total volume deploying their own policies. The outcome of ume of commercial credit rose 20 percent. The Czech Rethis independence has been highly positive, if not public's debt-per-capita figure currently stands at \$852, the owest in Central and Eastern Europe (with the exception of Romania) and third-lowest in Europe as a whole.

A VIABLE FINANCIAL SECTOR IS ALREADY FUNCTIONING WELL

The Czech Republic has also been spared a crippling rate of inflation and a currency of ever-dwindling worth. Tem-

Capital inflow grew by 37 percent in 1993

porarily boosted by 1993's introduction of a 23 percent value-added tax on goods and services, inflation has returned to its previously low levels and is currently running at a very moderate 0.4 percent monthly rate. The Czech crown has been stable since 1993.

The country's ability to avoid the financial problems besetting its neighbors is the result of a series of iconoclastic decisions taken by Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus, the Czech National Bank and other senior financial authorities in the early days of the new era. Most of the region's countries rushed to exploit their new financial freedom by making their currencies convertible and by undertaking forays into international capital markets.

In a "first-things-first" policy, the Czech financial authorities, on the other hand, devoted themselves to clearing up the problems of the past. The balance sheets of the country's newly privatized banks, for example, contained large "carryover debts" from the previous regime. The new government assumed these debts, positioning the banks for a "clean slate" start. As a consequence of these and other moves, Czech banks recorded an impressive 55 percent increase in profits in 1993.

Vary; Prague's café

venture beyond the

capital to explore

the country's many

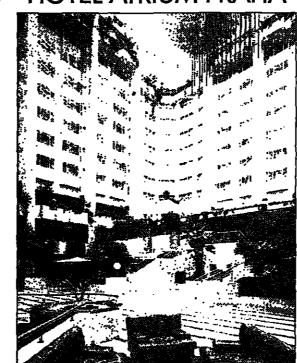
society. The next wave of visitors is expected to

Another successful strategy has been a step-by-step approach to convertibility. To encourage outside investment, Czech authorities quickly instituted regulations allowing for the complete and free repatriation of investment capital and

To keep a grip on the transnational flows of funds, the authorities also required the depositing of foreign currencies at major banks. While not interfering with the development of trade, this measure has curbed the monetary volatility afflicting a number of other countries in the region.

International financial bodies and investors have voiced their approval of these measures. Debt issues from the Czech National Bank, the city of Prague and CEZ (the country's energy supplier) have been awarded investment-grade ratings. CEZ is the first private-sector company in Central and Eastern Europe to receive such a rating. In 1993, the inflow of capital into the Czech Republic increased by 37 percent, to \$2.9 billion.

National Bank, local businesses are still "rather freely" re-HOTEL ATRIUM PRAHA



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SPORTS

Leading Braves in 9th, Mets Fold

after his New York Mets teammates helped him botch what could have been a record-setting save. He sounded so much like

Bret Saberhagen it's likely the Mets will soon be huddling behind closed doors.

Earlier, Saberhagen, the twotime Cy Young Award-winner. 7-3 with a 3.59 ERA this season, said he's unhappy with the di-

rection the team is going. That was before it blew another game it should have won, allowing two runs with two outs in the ninth inning as the Braves rallied for a 4-3 victory Tuesday night in Atlanta.

"We gave them an extra out and you see what happens," Franco said. "It's getting real ugly again. We started out good but then fell back into bad hab-

The extra out is becoming a Mets' specialty.

On Monday, outfielder Jim Lindeman dropped a fly ball. This time, third baseman Bobby Bonilla tried to barehand a siow roller and grabbed only

With two outs and a runner on first, Franco got Jeff Blauser to hit a slow roller to third. Bobby fields the ball and it's over," Franco said.

John Franco was frustrated That's a joke." Franco said. After Bonilla's nonplay.

Franco did the rest. He gave up a single to Roberto Kelly that tied it, then grooved a pitch that Fred McGriff ripped into left.

It was Franco's fourth blown save in 20 chances and kept him from passing Dave Righetti for

NL ROUNDUP

first place in career saves among left-handers. Both have Franco said it's frustrating to

see teammates playing out of position while other teams in similar situations take steps to remedy them.

"The good teams make moves," he said. "We bring kids up from Triple-A." Saberhagen said virtually the

same thing before the game.
"I like New York," he said,
"but I want to pitch for a winning team and we're going in
the wrong direction. The firstand second-place clubs have improved themselves. We're

bringing up minor leaguers."
Dallas Green, an old school manager who rarely pulls punches when players don't get the job done, replied: "Bret doesn't run the team. I do.

That's it." Reds 2, Glants 1: John Roper anchored a two-hitter in Cin-

bases-empty homer in the eighth beat slumping San Francisco.

Roper allowed only Dave Martinez's homer in the sixth. then Chuck McElroy and Jeff Brantley finished, with Brantley getting his seventh save.

Larkin extended his hitting streak to 14 games in the first and hit his fifth homer on the first pitch from John Burkett in the eighth to send the Giants to their 10th loss in 12 games.

Padres 4, Dodgers 3: Tony Gwynn singled home the tying run and scored the winner as San Diego, playing at home, rallied in the 13th to end its sixgame losing streak against Los

The Padres' Bip Roberts went 0-for-6, ending his hitting streak at 23 games.

Craig Shipley tripled with one out and scored on Gwynn's single. Gwynn stole second. took third on Derek Bell's infield hit and scored an out later when pinch hitter Brian Johnson singled into center off Rudy

Mitch Webster hit an insidethe-park home run with one out

"And they scored it a hit. cinnati and Barry Larkin's pansion Rockies' first ever at home as they beat Houston. After the third inning, Nied

did not allow a hit until the ninth, when Andy Stankiewicz singled. The right-hander struck out four and walked one.
Colorado, which did not have a shutout last season, has four

the starter in three of them. Dante Bichette had three hits and scored three runs, and Danny Sheaffer hit two RBI doubles as the Rockies beat Houston for the 14th time in 18

Pirates 7, Phillies 1: Dave Clark hit a three-run homer and Don Slaught had a two-run shot as Pittsburgh beat Philadelphia for its sixth straight home vic-

Cubs 7, Martins 2: Sammy Sosa had three hits, including his 16th homer, and drove in four runs as Chicago got 15 hits in beating host Florida.

Cardinals 5, Expos 4: Bernard Gilkey's RBI single snapped a tie and St. Louis climbed back to the 500 mark after blowing a 4-0 lead against

visiting Montreal. Cliff Floyd was 3-for-5 with two RBIs for Montreal, the second RBI coming in the ninth to Rockies 8. Astros 0: David tie the score, and Gregg Jeffer-Nied pitched a four-hitter in ies extended his hitting streak Denver for his first major to 14 games with three hits and



Blue Jays' Dick Schofield being examined after he was hit Switzerland. That race, which in the head by a pitch from Aaron Sele of the Red Sox. ends Thursday, is a traditional

LeMond Uncertain For Tour de France

By Samuel Abt onal Herald Tribune

PARIS - Ten days to go till the Tour de France and Greg LeMond still doesn't know if he will be at the start. This year the uncertainty is not due to accidental shooting, as in 1987, or illness, as in 1988, or exhaustion, as in 1993, but to a shocking reason for a rider who has won the Tour three times since 1986: He has not yet made the

"He's not in, he's not out," says Roger Legeay, the directeur sportif of LeMond's Gan team, who has not amounced his

nme-man selection. Others, like reporters for the French sports newspaper l'E-quipe, doubt that LeMond will be competing in the 81st edition of the world's greatest bicycle race. L'Equipe lists the American rider not as a "certain" entry for Gan, not even as a

"probable" but merely as a "possible." "There's a lot of gossip in l'Equipe that I might not be selected." LeMond acknowledged in a phone interview Tuesday from the Alps, where

tune-up for the Tour de France. which begins July 2 in Lille.
LeMond had been baving a good Tour of Switzerland consistent finishes in the top 20 - until Tuesday, when he lost more than 12 minutes. I was with the first group until the

very last five-kilometer [three-mile] climb." he said. From the Tour DuPont to the Dauphine Libere to the Tour of Switzerland, the mountains have been killing LeMond these last two months. And, as he well knows, there are more than a

dozen major climbs in this year's Tour de France.
Will he be there? "I don't know," he answered. "I really don't know. I believe I will." He has not talked to his directeur sportif, he continued. "I don't know if it's necessarily his decision. It's my decision too. If he said he didn't want me to do it but I wanted to do it, we'd have

some words between us." As LeMond spoke, it became obvious that if riding in the Tour is his decision too, he has

not quite made it. "Last week I really didn't want to do it," he admitted, referring to his dismal performance in the Dauphine climbs. 'I quite bonestly don't want to do the Tour unless I can feel good. Why go in there to kill

myself just to start? It's not a race you start just to start." "But," he continued brightly. "I think I'll feel good. I think I'm making some progress. Everybody thinks it's so easy to come back to the top in cycling.

I had a big layoff last year and I'm just going through these ups and downs trying to find my level of condition." Whatever that level is now. he does not expect any instant comeback in the Tour de

France. The 1989 Tour, in which he ended more than two years of dismay by winning on the last day, is no longer a credible script. "I have no intentions of going in the Tour with even a hope of GC." he said, referring to the

general classification or riders' overall standings. "If I do it, it's going to be to finish in good health and win a stage and help the team and hopefully have a lot better condition after it. "I do feel better. I feel my condition is coming. I'm a level above the Dauphine. But I've

still got a lot of improvement to do if I want to be competitive "It's unrealistic, I guess, to have had such a bad year last year, four months off my bike, to think you can come back on top of the sport with six, seven

months of training. I underestimated how hard it would be.
"Maybe when I was 23 years old, I'd have been there but at 33, maybe it's a little longer.

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league shutout - and the ex-Tigers, in Rally, Beat Indians

The day after he almost extended Detroit's home-run

streak, Lou Whitaker started a new one for the Tigers. His grand slam in the bottom of the ninth inning capped a six-run rally Tuesday night that beat visiting Cleveland. 7-5.

and halted the Indians' 10game winning string.
"That was great." Whitaker said. "They are riding high right now and they thought they had

us beat, but they just couldn't The Tigers rallied after Cleveland's manager. Mike for-9 with six RBIs in two days Hargrove, pulled Jason Grimsley. In eight innings, Grimsley

gave up just one unearned run and four hits. "He pitched really well, and he deserved better than he ended up with," Hargrove said. But in the eighth, he was up with his pitches and he was getting erratic. Our closer needed some work and I figured a four-

run lead gave me a chance to Alan Trammell, Derek Lilliquist was no better, giving up a single to pinch-hitter Juan Samuel and a bases-loaded walk to Tony Phillips before Whitaker

homered. "We always have the poten-tial to explode, " said Tram-

Yankees 6, Twins 4: Jimmy Key won his career-best luth straight decision and became

the first 11-game winner in the Kansas City. The A's had their majors as New York beat visit- six-game winning streak ing Minnesota. The Yankees rallied for five

two runs and Bernie Williams hit a three-run double. Orioles 6, Brewers 1: Harold Baines hit his 11th homer and

drove in a season-high four runs AL ROUNDUP

as Baltimore beat visiting Milwaukee. Baines had three hits and is 6-

against the Brewers. Mike Mussina struck out a season-high eight in seven innings, taming a team that had scored four or more runs in 20 of its last 23 games.
Red Sox 13, Blue Jays 1: Mo

Vaughn doubled twice and drove in three runs as Boston scored 10 times in the first inning in Toronto.

The Red Sox got six hits, five

of them doubles, and seven Rookie Paul Shuey relieved walks that inning, with Vaughn. with a 5-1 lead, but gave up two Scott Cooper and John Valenbles. Vaughn left the game with a strained left hamstring after his second double.

The victory came the day the Red Sox general manager, Dan Duquette, arrived in Toronto to review manager Butch Hob-

son's performance. Royals 2, Athletics 0: Four pitchers held Oakland to one hit, and Felix Jose hit a two-run homer in the ninth for visiting

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I'm set. Orville snorkel and I'm staying right here watching

TV AND DRINKING BEER!!

stopped. Darling pitched a five-hitter runs in the sixth, when pinch- for his fourth complete game,

hitter Paul O'Neill singled in but not has lost three of them, with two 1-0 defeats. White Sox 5, Rangers 4: Oz-

zie Guillen's single in the 10th won a homer-filled game in Chicago.

Frank Thomas hit two solo home runs, giving him 27. Tim Raines also connected for Chicago, tying the game in the ninth with a solo drive with one

Jose Canseco hit his 21st homer and Rusty Greer put Texas ahead with a leadoff home run in the ninth. Angels 7, Mariners 2: J.T. Snow hit his first homer of the

season as California beat visiting Scattle. Snow hit .343 with six home runs as a rookie in April 1993, but later went into a slump that left him in the minors. He began this year in the minors and

was recalled June 4. Snow broke an 0-for-21 slump with his homer. Tim Salmon hit his 15th home run for the Angels. Reggie Jefferson homered twice for the Mari-

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SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

Los Angeles

Tuesday's Line Scores

Allbeaukee 651 000 005--1 10 8
Buillimore 210 102 (1)x--6 7 1
Sconian, Navarro (6) and Volle; Mussina,
Allis (6), Le. Smith (9) and Malies, 17—Aus-

AMERICAN LEAGUE

.464 .435 .431 .362

Boston (18)20 000 001-3 14 8
Ternato 516 000 005-1 5 1
Sete, Voldez (8), K. Rvan (9) and Rowland;
Cornett, Brow (1), Timiln (2), Righetti (6),
Castillo (8), Holl (9) and Borders, W.—Sele, 6-3,

Costilio (3), Holl (7) and Borders, W—Sala, 6-3, L—Cornett, 6-2.
Tenus 900 seri 821 6-4 8 1
Chicago 189 119 681 1-5 9 2
Detimer, Cilver (6), Howell (7), Corpenter (10) and I. Rodriguez; A. Fermondez, Assemmocher (10) and LoValliero, Karlovice (9), W—Assemmocher, 1-2, L—Corpenter, 2-4, HRs—Chicago, Roines (8), Thomas 2 (27), Tenus, Cansaco (21), Greer (3).
Kanasa City 800 800 002-2 5 8
Goldbad 900 800 100-0 1 1
Appler, Magnanie (3), Belindo (7), Meachom (9) and Mochariane, Mayrre (9); Dorlins and Sherboch, W—Bellada, 2-2, L—Dorling, 4-9, Sy—Macchart (4), HR—Karasa City, Jass (4).
Seattle 610 891 199-2 7 1
Colitorpia 620 300 282-7 9 2
Beelo, Curranings (4), Gossage (6) and D. Wilson, Hoselman (7); Springer, B. Potterson (7), Burcher (7), Lefterts (8), M. Leiter (9) and Myers, W—Springer, 1-1. L—Bosia, 3-9.

Mivers. W—Soringer, 1-1. L—Basia, 3-9. HRs—Seattle, Jefferson 2 (7). California,

Philodelphia 91 90 809—1 9 1
Philodelphia 91 90 809—1 9 1
Philodelphia 92 909 912—7 10 0
Boskie, Borland (4), Quantil (8) and Doul-jen; Cooke and Slought, W-Cooke, 3-5.
L-Baskie, 3-4. HR—Philodelphia, Hotcher (2).
Siought (1). Philodelphia, Hotcher (2). L-Boskie, 3-4. HR--Phitsburgh, D.Clark (4).
Slought (1). Phitodelphia. Hotcher (2).
Son Prancisco 688 681 682—1 2 0
Clacional 198 686 71.9—2 7 0
Burkett. Montelane (8) and Marmacring:
Roper, McElroy (8). Brantier (7) and Toubensee. W-McElroy, 1-1. L-Burkett. 4-6.
Su-Brantier (7). HRs-San Francisco. Marlinez (1). Cincinali, Larkin (5).
New York 20 610 600—3 4 1
Aftenda 20e 60 62—4 10 1
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New York 289 610 600—3 4 1 Atlanta 280 600 822—4 10 7 Ramslinger, J. Montzanilio (7), Franco (8) and Stinnett; Avery, Bedrasion (8), Stanton (9) and J. Lopez, W.—Stanton, 3-1, L.—Franco, 1-3,

TUESDAY'S GAME: Jordon went ofter 3 with oil to ut got two groundouts in a 24 leas to Nushville. He had one assist in right field, SEASON TO DATE: Jordon is butting 24 (47-for-24)) with 20 runs, 11 doubtes, one triple. 21 Relis, 23 walks, 63 strikenuts and 15 stolen bases in 26 attempts. He has 185 subsuts two assists and seven errors in right field.

Pct. GB 4655 — 5592 6 544 692 483 10 395 15 375 1692

TRANSACTIONS

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COLORADO—Staned John Stamica, pitch
MONTREAL—Activated Tim Scatt, pitch

SAN FRANCISCO-Solomon Torres, pilich

Los Angeles 696 198 618 680 1—3 7 1
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Condictit B. Sorres (S), Voidez (9), Td. Worrell (11), McDovetti (12), Secret (13) and Plazaz, Asiaby, Hollands (10), Pp. Martinet (12), State (13), and Australia. SAN FRANCISCO—Solomon Torres, pitchar, hos left team for personal reasons.

BASICETBALL.

Biddingal Beskethell Association
NBA—Fined Antibony Adapts and John
Storksof NY, Knicks S18,00 each for folling to
appear of media avoilability session and
Knicks \$28,000 for felling to make all their Anaca amount players available.

LA LAKERS—Promoted Jerry West, seneral manager, to executive vice president of
basketboll operations and Alticli Koschol, assistent general manager, to general manager. The Michael Jordan Watch TUESDAY'S GAME: Jordan went 0-for-3

SEATTLE—Released Bob Whitnith president-seneral manager, from final 3 years of his contract. Amended contract of George Karl head cooch,
FOOTBALL
Notional Football Leasure
NFL—Don Weiss, director of planning, retired.

ATLANTA Agreed to terms with Crois

ATLANT A -- Agreed to terms with Cross
Herward running back, on I-year controct.
CHICAGO—Signed Roymont Harris, running back, Lioyd Hill, wide receiver and Dennis Collier, defensive back, to 3-year controck, and John Thierry, defensive and, to 3year controct.
LA, RAIDERS—Signed Jerry Ball, defensive liteman. sive lineman.

NEW YORK—Signed Anthony Johnson, running back; Ryon Yorboroush, wide re-

HOCKEY Hotlogal Hockey

COLLEGE MID-CONTINENT CONFERENCE—Numed Dr. Lesile Cochrap commissioner.
NCAA—Put Wales Forest otheric program

ARKANSAS ST.—Normed Scott Costello as-DEPAUW—Named Deb Hackworthy word-

LONG BEACH ST.—Margaret Mahr, MERCER-

RUGBY

DENNIS THE MENACE



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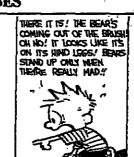














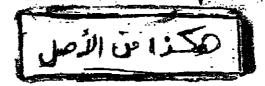
WIZARD of ID



Of course, there's a mathema idel that one can utilize w less same socioecoronic tre

Suddenly the Mensa partygoers troza when Glarence





Total Opposites With One Goal: Victory in NBA

By William C. Rhoden New York Times Service
HOUSTON — Hakeem Olajuwon and

Patrick Ewing are opposites at virtually

Olajuwon is expansive and talkative, Ewing abbreviated and reserved. Olajuwon epitomizes versatility, spinning and whirling to the basket: Ewing is the classic center who shoots a jump shot or makes a power move. Olajuwon is Muslim, Ewing Catholic.

Olajuwon is fervent in his faith and will have said four daily prayers by game time. Ewing admits, "I don't go to church a lot, but I believe in God."

They are even astrological opposites: Olajuwon is an Aquarian, Ewing a Leo. But the two opposing centers share the same burning desire to compete. They each had pulled their respective teams to the brink of a National Basketball Association championship. One would emerge with his first NBA ring Wednesday night.

The game would provide a symmetry to their careers. The last time they met for a championship was in 1984. Ewing a junior at Georgetown, Olajuwon a junior at the University of Houston. Georgetown pre-vailed for the national collegiate title, a game in which Olajuwon fouled out.

In the intervening years, Olajuwon and Ewing have skyrocketed to stardom. This year, Olajuwon won the most valuable player award, an honor he coveted after narrowly losing out last season to Charles

The championship has been elusive, too. "You can't compare the two," Olajuwon said before Game 7. "Championship is a team honor, where MVP is an individual honor. You always have to take the team

first. Team comes before the individual. "Winning a championship would just complete the year. Winning the MVP and the championship in the same year,

that's a dream season. In the six championship games, Olajuwon had played an average of 37.6 minutes a game, averaged 27.2 points, 9 rebounds and 4 blocks and had shot 52 percent from the field. Ewing had averaged 44 minutes, 19.2 points a game, 12.8 rebounds, 4.6 blocks but had shot only 35.7

The bottom line was that the series was

"I think that both of us have played well," Olajuwon said. "Both of us have risen to the occasion, accepted the challenge. But now what's important is which team wins the championship. Now it's big-ger than the individual. Those were the battles; now is the war."

Houston was brimming with excitement in anticipation of the Rockets winning the city's first major sports championship. The Rockets' home-court advantage had fueled rising expectations, leading to pep rallies and red-and-yellow "Go Rockets" signs

everywhere. Olajuwon went to college in Houston and has spent 10 seasons in the city as a pro. He knows what a Rocket victory would mean to the city.



Michael Stich sank to his knees after yet another first-round upset, his.

"It's always nice to be the first." he said.
"It would be something unique compared with playing for someone like Boston or Los Angeles, teams that have won so many championships."

Circumstances certainly favored the Rockets. They were playing at home and 19 of the last playoff series that have gone to a seventh game had been won by the home team. Olajuwon didn't want to hear

"I don't even like thinking that way because there's a record made to be bro-ken," he said. "That can change tomorrow. I'll try not to let it happen. There is no guarantee. But I'd rather be playing at home than in New York."

He admitted that for the last few years he had thought about playing against Ewing in a championship series.

Ewing seemed surprised, mildly flattered, because Olajuwon had not dominated his thoughts.

"To tell you truth, I haven't even thought about that; I just thought about getting here," he said. "But to play against Hakeem, yeah. He's one of the best. I think I'm one of the best, and it's been a fierce

Now one of them will be remembered as a champion, the other as runner-up.

Olajuwon said he wasn't concerned with how he is remembered.

judgment," he said. "If you win, they ask you if you can win two. You win two, they say you can't win three. Then they com-pare you with legends, like Bill Russell. So you can never please people.

"I want to win for my own satisfaction knowing that we've worked this hard and we're in unique position to finish. I'm not playing for my place in history. I'm play-

Ach! No. 2-Seed Stich Joins Graf In Hasty Wimbledon Departure

By Leonard Shapiro Washington Post Service

WIMBLEDON, England —
A day after Lori McNeil, one of
his dear friends and a one-time mixed doubles partner, had managed one of the most stunning upsets in Wimbledon history, Bryan Shelton was suitably inspired to produce a dominating duplicate of his own Wednesday afternoon when he eliminated Germany's Michael Stich, the world's second-ranked player and No. 2 men's seed, in a first-round match.

The fact that it was done in straight sets, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4, was even more remarkable for the 28-year-old Alabaman, who had to win three matches in a qualifying tournament down the road just to get inside these heavenly

"It was definitely one of the top matches of my career," said Shelton, who has an electrical engineering degree from Georgia Tech and now lives in Atlanta, "I came out with a good attitude today and nothing seemed Andre Agassi, the 1992 to bother me from the beginning champion, almost suffered until the end. I was ready to

Stich clearly was not, even after winning a warm-up event on grass last week in Germany. His early listless play might have been one reason for the smattering of boos that accompanied his quick departure from the court, as he did not even pause to shake the hand of the referee.

Stich also became only the second No. 2 seed in Wimbledon history to lose in the first round, a day after McNeil made

round. In 1932, No. 2 seed Hen-ri Cochet lost to Britain's Nigel Sharpe in the opening round.

McNeil, meanwhile, was given a brief scare Wednesday by Japan's Yone Kamio when she lost a second set tiebreaker. She said she was determined to "guts it out" however and rallied from being broken in the first game of the third set to a 6-3, 6-7, 6-3 victory.
Anke Huber, the No. 12 seed,

joined the ranks of German upset victims, falling to Ines Gorrochategui of Argentina, 6-3, 6-4. And No. 8 Natalia Zvereva of Belarus lost to Mana Endo of Japan, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1.
Top-seeded Pete Sampras
had little difficulty defeating

fellow American Richie Rene-berg; fifth-seed Jim Courier lost a second-set tiebreaker but handled Byron Black of Zimbabwe, 6-1, 6-7 (5-7), 6-3, 6-4, and 10th-seeded Michael Chang needed five sets before prevailing, 3-6, 6-3, 7-6 (8-6), 6-7 (3-7), 6-4, over Michael Tebbutt of Australia

Stich's fate, but survived a second-round thriller against Nicolas Pereira of Venezuela, 6-7 (7-4), 6-3, 6-4; 6-7 (7-5), 6-4. Stich, after losing the first two sets, tried it all on Court No. 2,

also known as a graveyard of such past champions as Arthur Ashe, Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe. The 1991 Wimbledon champion moved several big steps in front of the baseline on Shelton's first serve, then he moved back; he changed the pace on his own first serve and his compatriot, Graf, become on many of his strokes, and the first defending woman's eventually resorted to a bit of champion to lose in the first gamesmanship, as well.

Jim Courier, hitting a shot to Byron Black, avoided defeat.

After yet another sharply hit shot by Shelton wooshed past him, Stich asked, "Are you O.K.?" Shelton knew full well that been much of a threat lately in Grand Slam that Stich was not talking about the state of his health.

"Michael was doing some-thing to try to change the match around and you can't fault him for that," Shelton said. "That's the thing about these guys. They know how to win, they know what to say, what to do out on the court to win."

Shelton did, too, this day, and Stich was grudgingly im-

"I played a guy today who could have closed his eyes and hit the ball wherever he wanted to hit it," he said. "He had all the luck on his side. I didn't

have one lucky ball for myself." "I think he can't play much better than today. But I hope he does. Stich said. "I hope he plays like that every round and wins Wimbledon. If he keeps on

threat lately in Grand Slam events. In the Australian Open, he lost in the first round round. to MaliVai Washington, along with Shetton the only two black touring pros on the men's circuit. Last month, Aaron Krickstein knocked Stich out of the French

Open in the second round.

"Everyone has seen Michael play and knows he has a temper and gets down on himself."

Shelton said. "I used that to my advantage the whole match. Ev-ery time I saw him getting upset I was trying to pump myself

Stich was not in a particularly good frame of mind after this match. Asked if Graf's loss had affected him, he replied: "I'm not here to defend myself why !

ble of losing to Kamio. 3th in the world, especially alter sha lost a second-set tiebreaker and had her serve broken in the first game of the third set. With her friend, actress Rob-

in Givens cheering her on at courtside, McNeil broke right back when Kamio netted an easy backhand return and eventually prevailed after Kamio saved two set points but not a third when her forehand down the line landed just wide.

terday, I was feeling a little bit of that today, and it was a different type match," said McNeil "Steffi hits hard and has different tactics, and Kamio takes the pace off the ball and keeps it really low. I was just going to stay in there and kind of guts it out. It was going to be difficult. I knew that this

a powerful hand strategically placed in the middle of the offensive Bryan Shelton, who toppled Stich, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4, celebrating his big victory Wednesday.

Knicks' Victory: Doomsday for the NBA?

By Harvey Araton

New York Times Se HOUSTON — One more victory, and the forecasters of probasketball's impending collapse will have their champion. The unglamorous, unrepentent, unrevered and often unsightly Knicks will stand as survivors of the eight-month marathon, the best evidence yet that the apocalypse is upon David Stern, who might as well get with the program and outfit his players with

skates and sticks. That appears to be the view from a few windows high above midtown Manhattan, the proof being the declining number of television sets tuned to the Knicks and the Rockets, as opposed to last year's draws, Michael Jor-Vantage

dan and Charles Barkley. Forget a decade and a balf of Point brilliant performances and rave

reviews. That was yesterday. Today is doomsday. This is how we are supposed to make our value judgments in contemporary America: We ask the existential question, "what Nielson have you done for me lately?"

"Obviously we'd like our ratings to go up and up and up every year," said Stern, the National Basketball Association commissioner. "That's just not in the cards." Obviously a rematch of Chicago and Phoenix, Barkley versus the ghost of Jordan, would have turned on more television sets.

The NBA, for once, did not get its prime time glamor final. That doesn't mean the rest of the playoffs — or these finals, for that matter — have been a bore. As Stern correctly pointed out, the league's general ratings in its

post-Jordan season held steady. The NBA has its problems - the most serious of which have more to do with internal unrest in the name of greed than the product itself - but unpreferred finalists isn't one of them. That's luck of the draw. The National Hockey League certainly had itself a gratifying

month, but it shouldn't delude itself, or become ego-inflated by people who can't see beyond Broadway newstands. The NHL had him much longer, especially if the leathe Rangers' 54-year curse to sell, a one-time shot, like the without convenient use of his hands.

Americans beating the Russians at Lake Placid. The true test is making people pay attention when there's nothing extraordinary. just the sport itself and its players.

When the 1994-95 season does begin, the NBA should have done something about the unchecked hand-checking that, probably more than any one variable, dilutes the artistry and ultimately could threaten the appeal of the game.

Good defense is good defense, but it ought to be played without player's lower back.

Take poor Kenny Smith. The Rockets' point guard has been spooked by the Knicks' Derek Harper, and has become painfully reductant to make a strong move facing the basket for fear of being stripped of the ball. Smith has taken to dribbling with his back to Harper, but he is a whisper of a man, and can't go anywhere with Harper, 40 pounds heavier, literally holding him in place.

Pro basketball has always searched for the proper ratio of offense/defense. Back in the 1970s, the perception was that no one played defense until the last two minutes. Now it's gone the other way, to where the offensive player dunking or getting bodyslammed to the floor could pass as the essence of one-on-one. "As much as we like to liken our game to ballet, it's not ballet and never will be." said Stern.

But he, more than anyone, knows his league rocketed to marketing heaven only when players whose skills were the stuff of creative genius came to dominate the sport. Dunks and body-slams might sell to kids, but kids aren't paying \$300 for courtside seats.

Count on the NBA to do some summer fine-tuning. Don't count on a Knicks' championship establishing their way as the only way to win. These Knicks were built for a season of parity, when resolve could be the most important element of all. Forecasters of doom shouldn't forget that the Knicks couldn't

beat Jordan and barely beat his supporting cast. The next generation is out there, and it will be coming for them. Derek Harper won't be able to keep the likes of Anternee Hardaway in front of him much longer, especially if the league makes him play defense

SIDELINES

Arbitration Approved

PARIS (AP) - The leaders of all 31 international sports associations gave final approval Wednesday to the creation of a special arbitration system aimed at keeping doping disputes out of civil courts.

Two federations, soccer and volleyball.

Initial agreement was reached a year ago, but Wednesday's formal signing cleared the way for the arbitration council to come into effect in the next few weeks.

For the Record

signed with reservations.

Ferrari said it had extended the contract of Formula One racing driver Gerhard Berger for the 1995 season. (Reuters) The NBA Board of Governors voted to

reject the sale of the Minnesota Timberwolves to a group that planned to move the team to New Orleans.

Atlanta to Nebiolo: No

has rejected a request to provide more than 110,000 free tickets to international sports federations, The Atlanta Journal-Constitution reported Wednesday.

Payne, president of the Atlanta committee, was asked by Primo Nebiolo, the president of the International Amateur Athletics Federation and the head of all summer sports governing bodies, to dedicate 1 percent of the more than 11 million tickets to the 27 tederations.

Atlanta officials are counting on ticket sales to produce more than \$260 million in revenues needed to break even. Payne said he was also concerned that the federations would sell the tickets or make them available to the sponsors of individual federations while Olympic sponsors are required to pay for their

"We have to protect the interest of our sponsors,"

ATLANTA - The head of the Atlanta Olympics

At an athletics federation meeting in Paris, Billy

(AP) Payne said.

Some Records, and Some Record Holders, Are Greater Than Others

By Frank Litsky New York Times Service

NEW YORK - You love sports and you love the records that become the lifeblood of sports. You treasure the legends who made those records bigger than life, like Babe Ruth, with his 60 home runs in one season and 714 in a career, and you may never forgive Roger Maris for hitting 61 in one year and Henry Aaron for 755 in a career.

And you just know that if you mourn the demise of a record, the heroes who lose them must feel denuded, stripped of their glory. reduced to the level of mere mortals.

You are wrong. Records are great and some are greater than others, but when Wayne Gretzky broke Gordie Howe's Na-tional Hockey League career record of 801 goals, as he did this spring, did that relegate

Howe to the scrapheap? An informal survey of such heroes — Howe, Aaron, Wilt Chamberlain and Bob Beamon - showed that while all liked their records, they have no regrets about the pros-

records they most cherish may be surprising. For example, listen to Chamberlain's sentiments on one National Basketball Association bigger-than-life record he still holds (109) points in one game) and one he no longer holds (31,419 career points, surpassed by Kareem Abdul-Jabbar's 38,387).

"People make a lot of 100 points in one the 57-year-old Chamberlain said from his home in Bel Air, California. "But I was hot that night and they were feeding me. and it was just one game.

"I give Kareem full credit for breaking my all-time scoring record. It's a record of loagevity, not a flash in the pan. The important records are the ones that take an atalete many games or years to amass. Anyone can have a great game, but having 1.000 good games has more significance."

Chamberlain is an avid fellower of almost every other sport.

"I've learned to appreciate athletes for what they've done without regard to records," he said. "Records make people want pect or actuality of losing them. And the to compare, but you can't compare records.

You can't compare Babe Ruth's 60 home runs with Roger Maris's 61. Babe Ruth was hitting three or four times more home runs than anyone else. Roger Maris was hittingonly four or five more than Mickey Mantle.

"There are more records to shoot at now, and records become a bigger deal. When I was playing, who knew of double-doubles and triple-doubles? They had no significance no meaning. I had triple-doubles every night, and they didn't even keep track of blocked shots then.

The best records in sports may be Babe Ruth's slugging average of .690 and Joe Di-Maggio's 56-game hitting streak. Things that tock seasons or big parts of seasons to do, not just Reggie Jackson hitting three home runs in one World Series game. That was a wonderful thing, but it took only one day."

The NBA records Chamberlain likes best are his season records of averaging 50.4 points a game in the 1961-62 season, 48.5 minutes a game the same season and 27.2

rebounds a game in 1960-61. "Those records were more than having one

lucky night," he said. "When I was at Kan-sas, Walt Wesley was averaging 4 points a game, but one night as a pro, for the Cincinnati Royals, he scored 50-something points. Kareem was in the 50s only once in his career, so does Walt Wesley equal Kareem?"

Howe said the records that people asso-

ciate with him were not that dramatic. "When I became the leading all-time scorer," he said, "I didn't even know whose record it was. When I found out it was Maurice Richard's, I was happy because 1 didn't like him. But that's the way we were taught to play those days. We were taught to

Howe talked about his records that he liked the most. "In 1978," he said, "we were warming up for a game at Edmonton when the scorekeep-

er called me over. He said they just got a call

hate, but after Rocket and I and our wives ran around the country plugging his book, we became friends. By the time I broke his goal record, he didn't mind."

that's the record - fastest goal by a new grandfather."

Aaron knows all about the consternation caused by his career home run record. Ostensibly, it was a matter of taking a record from Ruth, probably the most popular player baseball has known. But much of the trepidation was racial.

"So I felt it was an honor to have the record," Aaron said. "But now I've had it long enough to share in all the glory, and it really won't bother me if somebody breaks it today or tomorrow or next year. But I would want it to happen while I'm here to see how they're treated, if they're treated the way I

And how was Aaron treated?

"To be honest," he said, "very badly. People said I was lucky to be in the major leagues. They said I couldn't carry Babe Ruth's bag, it was very demoralizing. Part was racism and part was Babe Ruth being such a hero. You have to remember that he that Mark's wife had a baby. My first shift, hit the home runs and changed baseball and first shot of that game, I got a goal. And made baseball what it is today."

even more."

"I don't care about Steffi's match; it's her match.'

O'Neil almost looked capa-

"I think from my match yes-

Match Results

Second Reund

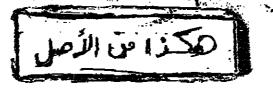
Second Reund

Paris Sometres (1), U.S. del. Richev Rampbers, U.S. 63, 64, 62, Todd Martin (4), U.S. del. Patrick Kutznen, Germany, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4; Chris Wilkinson, Britain, del. Carlos Coste, Spain, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1; Te (7-4); Chris Wilkinson, Britain, del. Carlos Coste, Johns Yzost, Paru, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1, 7-6, (7-4); Chuck Adama, U.S., def. Andrew Foster, Britain, 6-2, 6-4, 7-6, (7-4); Gef. Marce Rame (14), Switzeriand, 6-7, (7-9), 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; Anarin Damm, Czech Rasubilic, del. Marce Rameir (14), Switzeriand, 6-7, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1, Michael Chans (10), U.S., def. Michael Tebbuil, Assistain, 3-4, 6-3, 6-4, 2-4, 6-1, Michael Chans (10), U.S., def. Michael Tebbuil, Assistain, 3-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, 6-1, Michael Rapost (12), U.S., def. Michael Peretro Venezuela, 6-7, (4-7), 6-3, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4; Agran Krickstein, U.S., def. Olivier Delatire, Franca, 6-7, (2-7), 7-5, 1-6, 7-6, 3-6), 6-2, WOMENTS SINGLES

WOMEN'S SINGLES

WOMEN'S SINGLES
First Road
Gial Fernondez, U.S., def. Marzia Grosel,
Insty, 6-2, 6-1; Johan Wolfande, U.S., def. Koren Crass, British, 6-0, 6-1; Willyud Probst,
Germany, det, Sonderine Teslud, France, 6-2, 6-1;
Zina Gerrison-Jockson (13), U.S. def. Kofautro Studendiova, Slevedio, 6-3, 7-4 (7-4);
Helena Sukova (17), Carch Republic, def.
Turni Whittinger-Jones, U.S., 6-7 (7-9), 6-0, 6-3)
Pohricia Terubial, Argentina, def. Petro Rither, Austria, 6-3, 3-4, 8-4.
Pam Shriver, U.S., def. Amy Frezier, U.S., 67 (4-7), 6-2, 8-6; Gebrisolo Sobotina (19), Argentina, def. Judith Wesmer, Austria, 2-6, 6-4, 6-1;
Kristle Booner, Netherlands, def. Einzabent
Smylla, Australia, 6-4, 6-6, 6-2; Lindo HarveyWild, U.S., def. Manon Bellegraf, Netherlands,
d-1, 4-6, 4-5; Fans Ll, Chica, def. Emanuela
Zarda, Swilterland, 6-4, 6-6, 21; Lindo HarveyWild, U.S., def. Manon Bellegraf, Netherlands,
d-1, 4-6, 4-5; Fans Ll, Chica, def. Emanuela
Zarda, Swilterland, 6-4, 6-6; Netherlands,
d-1, 4-6, 4-5; Malte Beckel, German,
dit, Poole Sourez, Argentina, def. Sendra Doofer,
Asspria, 6-1, 7-4 (7-2); Loura Georga, Hely,
def. Inschelle Demonagon, France, 6-3, 7-6 (7-3);
Marcellin McGruth, U.S., def. Caroline
Romans, Netherlands, 6-4 de 6-4. Miritum
Grussass, Netherlands, 6-4 de 6-4. Miritum
Grussass, Netherlands, 6-4 de 6-4. Sendra Germany,
def. Rusandra Drugsanir, Romania, 6-2, 6-1; Kimika Dede (6), Josepa, def.
Canchin Mgritinez (3), Spola, def. Nano
Allyand, Josepa, 6-1, 7-4 (7-3); Marchila ToCanchin Mgritinez (3), Spola, def. Nano
Allyand, Josepa, 6-1, 7-4 (7-3); Marchila To-

Germany, 4-3, 6-4.
Conchito Martinez (3), Spoin, def. Name
Aliyest, Jopan, 6-1, 7-4 (7-3). Nothalis Touzior,
Pranca, def. Elia Reinach, South Africa, 6-3,
y (4-7), 6-2; Larico Nettand, Latvia, def. Anna
Smeshawa, Israel, 6-1, 6-4; Piorencia Labor,
Arsentina, def. Petra Langrova, Crech Re.
sóblic, 6-2, 6-2; Kristine Roddord, Australia, def. Pira Solries, Romanda, 7-5, 3-6, 6-4;
Amanda Coetzer (14), South Africa, def. Lauise Field, Australia, 6-4, 6-8.



SPORTS WORLD CUP



GEARING UP FOR THE DUTCH — The Belgium soccer team running laps at their training camp in Florida. The Belgians will meet the Netherlands on Saturday.

Norwegians, Happy And Relaxed, Fit To Be Tied by Italy

PRINCETON, New Jersey — The Norwegians, three points already tucked under their belts with their victory over Mexico, are relishing the prospect of playing an Italian team reeling from its opening-game loss.

"The Italian style suits us perfectly. They play possession football and that's what we like to come up against," said Norway's captain, Rune Bratseth, casting his mind forward to Thursday's Group E match in Giants Stadium.

Ireland, a team which like Norway employs a long ball style, upset Italy, 1-0, last Saturday while the Norwegians won by the same score against Mexico on Sunday.

It is clear that the Norwegians intend to try frustrating an Italian team that is desperate for victory.

"We always go out looking for a win but, yes, I think -I hope one point should get us through to the second round," added Bratseth, whose team completes its first-round matches with a fixture against Ireland on June 28.

Coach Egil Olsen also said a draw would suit him fine. "0-0 would be a very good result for us." he said. "I am expecting a Olsen's main selection problem centers on whether to include Kjetil Rekdal from the start after Rekdal came on as substitute and late in the game scored the winner against the Mexicans. The player has made it clear he was unhappy at being left on the bench

Olsen said he will not reveal his lineup until the last possible moment, but he is expected to announce the same side that started against Mexico. That means Rekdal will again be on the bench.

Rekdal's problems apart, the Norwegians are thoroughly enjoying the country's first World Cup appearance since 1938. The mood at their training camp on the Princeton University campus is relaxed and informal, contrasting starkly with the unhappy Italians who usually train behind closed doors and have

locked themselves away in a secluded hotel. "If you live like you're in prison then all you can think about is soccer," said Bratseth.

Goalkeeper Erik Thorstvedt agreed.

"Right now, I'm not even thinking about the game because it only makes you tense," said Thorstvedt, who plays for Tottenham Hotspur in England. "You know that you'll be concentrating totally when the whistle goes."

The lack of interest in the World Cup in the Princeton area

made it easier to relax, he added.

"We go out to a shopping mall and people get talking to us and say, 'You guys playing in a tournament round here?'
"We reply, 'er yeah, it's called the World Cup.'"

A U.S. Fan's True Confession By Tony Kornheiser it in Toledo. What's the point of watching it is English — you don't know the names, and my

Saudi fans cheering their team on at the match in Washington az

Washington run server washington run server with the World Cup. What's happening is the same thing that happened with the Dream Team, which I thought at first was a terrible idea, a

don't want to say I'm rolling over like a dog again - scratch me behind the ear, and I'll fetch the

Why do I love World Cup? Let me count the ways:

paper for you.

I love it because you can keep score on one hand. When I was in Norway, freezing my bazookie off, I was told: "There's no such thing as cold weather, just bad clothing." The way I'm feeling now about soccer is that there's no such thing as low scoring, just great 'keepers. 'Keepers. Ya like that? Two games and I've got the lingo down. Want to hear my theories on how best to mark Maradona?

I love it because of how the fans dress up. You walk through a World Cup crowd, you're tempted to say, "Trick or treat." Monday night at RFK Stadium there must have been 30,000 Dutch fans, every one of them dressed head to toe in Heaven. The coolest things were the large foam wooden shoes they wore on their heads, like the cheesehead Milwaukee Brewer fans.

(By a strange twist of fate I wound up sitting in the middle of 100 Saudi Arabians. Because they were congenial folks, and because I was hoping Prince Bandar might stroll over and hand me the keys to a new Mercedes, I began rooting for Saudi Arabia, which I'm sure will amuse my rabbi. Things were going quite well for most of the game, thanks largely to the estimable work of the Saudi goalie. But very late in the game he made a tactical error by coming out too far, and a Dutchman got behind him and scored the gamewinner. The Saudi fans were crestfallen. Trying to cheer my new Saudi friends, I suggested they simply buy the Netherlands and declare them-

selves winners.) I love the World Cup because of the exotic languages you hear, and the odd times an English word will creep in. It was a delight listening as the Saudi fans rolled off long, complicated, tum-bling sentences in Arabic that ended with "cor-

I love the World Cup because of Univision, the

way, you're not going to understand the strang.
The game takes on a real life and ungage,
Spanish. A man who asked not to be alemined same thing that happened with the Dream Team, which I thought at first was a terrible idea, a typical American overkill—and then, when I got to Barcelona I couldn't get enough of them I rolled over like a dog for the Dream Team; there were paw prints on my computer.

I have not been an enthusastic booster of the World Cup. In fact it's fair to say that I regarded soccer as somewhat less appeal—what less appeal—

they lie there waiting for last rites. They do it to draw a yellow card on their opponent. But the faking is so obvious. I've seen better acting on midday soap operas. Monday night a player got carted off on a stretcher, and at the moment he hit the sideline - like he was drinking from the water at Lourdes - he got up and logged back into the game!

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I love the World Cup because of what these guys can do with the ball. It's like a yo-yo on a string. I had no idea people could use their feet string. I had no idea people could use their feet like this. Then again, I only use mine to step on the gas or brake. Not only can they kick a hall 90 miles an hour, but they can take it on a by and redirect it 60 yards across the field. The Saudi goalie routinely kicked the ball 80 yards. National Football League field-goal kickers should live so long. And they're so courageous, they throw themselves at the ball, either to head if or take a kicked ball smack in the face on defense. The kicked ball smack in the face on defense. The thing they do on a free kick, where they line up on defense and hold their hands down there? What is that called, the Lorena Bobbitt defense?

I love the World Cup because it isn't the Knicks-Rockets, which is excruciating, and because even though there aren't a lot of goals scored, whenever there is a shot on goal it's as exciting as anything in sports, including a Ken Griffey at-bat.

I love the World Cup because someone in it is known as the King of the Carpathians, and I haven't heard a nickname like that since the Wild Horse of the Osage.

I love it because the fields look so pretty. Its the real emerald chessboard. You can put your ear to the ground and hark! you'll hear the

rhythm of Bulgaria.

I love the World Cup because it's running

time, and there are no commercial timeouts, and no injury timeouts, and no full timeouts, and no 20-second time-outs, and no two-minute warning timeouts, and no sending the pitching coach out, and no walking slowly to the mound to bring in the left-hander, and no stepping out of the box to scratch yourself. It's over in two hours. So it. you say, "Honey, it's a 7:30 start; I'll be home by 9:45," then by God, you will.

Bud Selig and David Stern, are you writing

Volatile 'Group of Death' Is Living Up to Its Name two forwards instead of three strange World Cup," said Ital-By William Gildea swer? The Italian journalists are Sacchi seemed inflexible when

WASHINGTON - The "Group of Death" is what Italian journalists began calling Group E as soon as the fourteam brackets were drawn last December, and Italy ended up with what they perceived as the toughest first-round opponents of any seeded team. A perceptive bunch, the Italians. Their fears have been realized, and now they're hoping only that things don't get worse.

Their beloved Azzuri were upset by Ireland, and in the other group match Norway surprised Mexico. The Italian press this week has questioned Roberto Baggio's lackluster of this World Cup: The equality performance against the Irish and bitterly criticized the coach, Arrigo Sacchi. The writers have been ripping Sacchi relentlessly for weeks. Even Ireland's coach, Jack

Chariton, can't get over Sacchi's tactical decision to play Mexico. "This could be a very

against the traditional Irish ian defender Franco Baresi. five-man back wall. "It is a great surprise." Charlton said of the 4-4-2 formation on the arms of the arms "I'll be even and Mexico in their bids to admore surprised tomorrow if Sacchi plays it."

Yet Sacchi did. And Baggio and Giuseppe Signori appeared to be hopelessly lost in a forest of defenders, which sometimes thickened to eight men late in the game.

and pressing," Baggio said.

That stunner highlighted one of the emerging characteristics of the teams and the capacity of the supposed underdog to spring a big upset. Romania rose up to crush Colombia. South Korea rallied with two goals in the last five minutes to tie Spain and Norway upended

eve of the game. "I'll be even vance to the second round, Italy must face Norway on Thursday and Mexico will try to rebound against Ireland on Friday.

In Group E, however, nothing is certain except the uncerresult to revive our enthusiasm things like "smashing." and silence the critics."

The Italian players admit to being dispirited, and unsure. "We have to be convinced of winning," said midfielder Roberto Donadoni. Added defender Alessandro Costacurta: "We needed something extra against Ireland."

Can Sacchi supply the an-

having a field day at his ex- he said of Baggio and Signori, pense, contending that he can't who are beginning to look like find the right combinations, the an odd couple: 'They are our dence he needs to project. One must play together." thing is for sure: Ireland's

drags on his

outrage and gloom. Sacchi criticism might be destructive. about being on the bench at the It would be dangerous to single out individuals.

But then, like many coaches,

QUARTERFINALS

Sturday July 9 Game 45

At Dalles

ner vs. Gerne 42 wirm Sunday July 10 Gerne 47

At East Rutherford, N.J.

At Stanford, Celli rizinar vs. Game 40 winner

SEMIFINALS Wednesday July 13 At East Rutherlord, N.J. 47 winner vs. Game 45 winner, 2005 GMT Af Pasadena, Cairl 48 winner vs. Game 48 winner, 2335 GMT

THIRD PLACE

CHAMPIONSHIP

Sunday July 17 Al Pasadena, Calif.

Argentina 4. Greece 8 Scorers: Gobriel Balistuta (2d, 44th 8h); Diego Morodona (40th). Referee: Arturo Angeles (U.S.).

(47th); Sagin — Juan Gelkeetxea (14th). Referee: Rodrigo Badilio (Casto Rica)

Yellow cords: Germany — Sieton Effenberg (71st); Sealn — Julio Salinas (16th), Abelarda (39th), Fernando Merro (54th), Niceria J. Belgaria 9 Scorers: Rushidi Yerini (21st), Doniel Amo-

kachie (43d), Emmanuel Amunike (64th). Referee: Rodrigo Badilia (Casta Rica).

Yellow cords: Nigeria — Emmonuel Amun-ike (74th); Bulgaria — Yordan Lechkov (54th).

After matches played as Tuesday

3 — Gobriel Botistuta, Argentina.

2 — Florin Roduciolu, Romanie; Jürgan Künsman, Germann; Jürgan Künsman, Germann; Jürgan Künsman, Germann; Joseph Myung Be, South Karea; See Jung Won. South Korea; Georges Bresy, Switzerland; Eric Wynolde, U.S.; Ray Houghton, Ireland; Gheorghe Hogi, December, Addits Minecke, Colembia: More

remonts: Adolfo Valencia, Colombia; Mort Degryse, Belgium; Kjefil Rekdal, Norway: Roger Liona, Sweden; Martin Dohlin, Swe-den; David Embe. Camaroon; Francois Omor Blylk, Cameroon; Romária, Brazil; Rd, Brazil; Wim Jank, Netherlands; Goston Tournent, Netherlands; Fuod Amin, Soudi

nia: Adolfo Valencia, Colombio: Man

Goal Scorers

CALENDAR OF WORLD CUP GAMES, RESULTS, STANDINGS

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Information Line

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Match Results Yellow cards: Argentina — Fernando Coc-res (41st); Greece — Ponovotis Tsalouhides (25th), Stellos Manolos (56th). Germany I. Spola 1 Scorers: Germany — Juergen Klinamann

Game 39 Al Datas

Gespa 40 Group A winter vs. Group C, D or E third place, 2005 GMT At Orlando, Fla

Garne 42 Game 43

Charlton has been as calm as can be, while Sacchi has been more of Daniele Massaro, who did well in Italy's final tuneup Charlton positively beamed tainty. "Defeat is always diffi-cult to accept and I could not late Saturday, blowing steady Ireland, too late to reverse the flow of the game. "Norway is sleep after the loss against Ire-streams of smoke toward the very similar to Ireland," said "We couldn't shoot because land," Baggio said this week at underside of the Giants Stadi- Costacurta, "so we have to re-

> One look at him and at least 60 Italian writers began hammering at their laptop computers and sending home tomes of begged, to no avail: "Negative Kjetil Rekdal complained

right formations and the confi- two best forwards and they

game. Sacchi substituted Massaro in the second half against we couldn't beat their trapping Italy's training camp in New um stands. He kept taking view the tapes to see what we work on.

Even Norway has its controversy. The player who scored the goal that give the Norwegians their first World Cup victory is unhappy with his coach. start of the game and said, "I feel I was unfairly treated.

"He has less confidence in me, so I end up with less confi-dence in him," Rekdal said of his coach, Egil Olsen

And Mexico's coach, Miguel Mejia Baron, was steamed by more than the heat. Of the way his team played in its loss to Norway, he said, "I did not like too much about it, and I just mentioned that to the players."

Added forward Luis Garcia: 'Italy and Ireland will be just as

Life in the "Group of Death' is tenuous at best.

ner" or "punt."

Spanish language broadcast here in the United States. These announcers are great. When they say, "GOOOOOOAALLLLL!!!" you can hear this down?

Mexico to Stay on Attack Against Ireland

FAIRFAX, Virginia — Mexico, stung

by its single-goal loss to Norway, will continue to attack without fear when it plays Ireland in Orlando, Florida, on Thursday, Coach Miguel Mejia Baron

Speaking at the team's hotel, Baron said his players had not suffered any serious damage to their morale and were still sure they could qualify for the second round from Group E.

"We are convinced as a group that we are still able to achieve a lot in this tour-nament," he said Tuesday. "We did not like losing to Norway, but we are not deeply upset. Morale is good, we feel strong and we can win the matches we

Against Ireland, he said, "there may be changes, but I am not saying yes or no at this stage. We have two more days and two more training sessions before we have to decide on the lineup."

It is likely that striker Carlos Hermosilla, left out of last Sunday's game, and the midfielder Alberto García Aspe will be included. Aspe, who was suspended for the Nor-

way match, could inject more pace and penetration to the Mexican attack in a game in which the heat - the game kicks off around noon - may play a significant

Baron said the Mexican squad had responded well in training and he had no injury problems.

And the veteran striker Hugo Sánchez

denied reports that he was struggling. "I am 100 percent fit and I have no problems," he said.

Sánchez also denied that members of: the Mexican soccer federation had criticized some players after Sunday's defeat. He said Mexico would keep the same style of play against Ireland as it had against Norway.

"They play in the same British style," he said. "We know what to expect We saw them play Italy and we are ready for

Baron said he felt Ireland was a strong. dangerous and very experienced team, but beatable if Mexico is able to retain possession and play with some attacking

Italy Will Make 3 Changes for Norway Match

MARTINSVILLE, New Jersey -Coach Arrigo Sacchi on Wednesday re-called powerful striker Pierluigi Casiraghi to lead the Italian attack in Thursday's crucial Group E match with Norway.

The return of the Lazio man is one of three changes from the starting line-up that Sacchi selected in last Saturday's 1-0 upset by Ireland.

The coach has dropped the AC Milan duo of Mauro Tassotti and Roberto Donadoni, while a calf injury has ruled Sampdoria midfielder Alberigo Evani out of contention.

Parma right-back Antonio Benarrivo

replaces the veteran Tassotti. In midfield, Internazionale's Nicola Berti comes in for Donadoni on the right while Giuseppe Signori, who has shaken off a hamstring injury, will be pulled back

from a striking role to replace Evani. Casiraghi will partner European footballer of the year Roberto Baggio in the 4-4-2 formation that Sacchi used successfully in qualifying for the World

berto Baggio a lot of support. He is very courageous and determined," Sacchi

A 2-1 defeat by Norway in a 1991 European championship qualifier ellec-tively cost Sacchi's predecessor, Azeglio-Vicini, his job and the same fate would doubtless befall Sacchi were the result

"Do you know that (Norwegian coach Egil) Olsen is said to have got seven coaches the sack?," Sacchi was asked.

Casiraghi is a player who gives Ro
Casiraghi is a player who gives Ro
Coach, smiling nervously.



Andoni Zubizarreta, Spain's goalie (left), taking a spill after failing to block a shot by Jürgen Klinsmann of Germany, as Stefan Effenberg followed the ball into the goal. The Group C teams played to a 1-1 draw at Soldier Field in Chicago.

Germany and Spain Wage Tactical Warfare in Battling to 1-1 Draw

By Christopher Clarey New York Times Service

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CHICAGO - Taken alone, it was the kind of soccer score to make suddenly offense-minded FIFA officials cringe: Germany 1, Spain 1.

But this was far from a stultifying exercise in self-preservation and soccer conservatism. For anyone who sat at sundrenched Soldier Field and reveled in what finally felt like low humidity, it was an afternoon well spent.

Though only two goals were scored, there could easily have been six, and for most of the 90 minutes, two of the world's best sides creatively explored the limits of their ball skills and tactical talents.

"You obviously have seen a good match," said Germany's sweeper and captain, Lothar Matthaus, who, at age 33, obviously has played in enough matches to know the difference. "I hope it helps you lineup that included the longtime goalkeephave a good evening."

The Germans were certainly not in a position to complain. Though they have yet to recapture the form - particularly in midfield — that carried them to the 1990 championship, they now have four points after two matches and are virtually assured of a place in the second round heading into their last Group C match, against South

Spain, which was disappointing last week in a 2-2 tie with the underdog South Korea, lifted its game significantly in less difficult meteorological conditions.

Despite the defensive absence of captain Miguel Nadal, who was suspended for the remainder of the first round after receiving a red card against the Koreans, the Spaniards controlled play with style for much of the first half.

They did so with a reworked starting

er, Andoni Zubizarreta, and midfielders José Luis Caminero and Josep Guardiola.

"We obviously missed Nadal, but we played our best and we should be satisfied with the result we got against the world champions," said Spain's coach, Javier Clemente, whose team can assure itself a place in the second round with a victory against Bolivia.

The match started out resembling a holdover from the last World Cup in Italy, with malicious tackling, whistles sounding and rhythmless play. But this World Cup has been a considerably more aesthetic tournament, and the Spaniards and Ger-

mans quickly complied with the new spirit. With just under 10 minutes gone. Sergi Barjuan of Spain broke free up the left side, eluded one defender and broke past another before finding himself with an open shot from 16 yards out. Only a spec-

tacular effort from Germany's goalkeeper, Bodo lligner, kept the game scoreless.

Sergi's burst signaled a change in tempo and suddenly space was less difficult to come by. Fourteen minutes into the half. Guardiola, the star of Spain's gold-medal Olympic team in 1992, started a run at midfield.

He passed the ball to Albert Ferrer, who knocked it on to Jon Andoni Goikoetxea. who was streaking up the right side. When the German defender Andreas Brehme was slow to react, Goikoetxea lofted a shot from about 25 yards (80 feet) out.

The ball carried over the misplaced Iligner, flirted with the crossbar and caromed off the back post and into the net to give Spain a 1-0 lead.

It was hardly surprising that Guardiola. Ferrer and Goikoetxea worked together so well, considering that all three play for Spain's top club Barcelona. Such cohesion

was exactly what Clemente had in mind when he deconstructed Spain's team in the last two years, eliminating some brilliant individual talents and drawing heavily from Barcelona's roster.

For the rest of the first half, engaged the defending World Cup champions in highly entertaining end-to-end soccer. Both teams had good chances: Sergi proving dangerous for Spain and Andreas Möller and his teammate Jürgen Klinsmann doing the same for Germany.

But the Germans' height advantage began to show in Spain's penalty box, and in the opening minutes of the second half, that significant edge put an end to Spain's dreams of an upset.

Off a free kick from Thomas Hässler from the right side, Klinsmann did what he has done so often in his 29 years: soar above a defender and slam the header inside the far post.

Goikoetxea: Lucky

CHICAGO — Spain's Jon Andoni Goikoetxea said his goal in the draw against Germany was pure luck, because he had meant to cross the ball into the middle from the right wing.

"My intention was to center the ball. not to score," he said. "I was very lucky but still it's a big day for me to score against the world champions and I will remember it for ever.

Goikoetxea, who also scored against South Korea, added: "I'm just riding my luck. I'm not really a goal

Nigeria Lets Fly In Debut With 3-0 Rout of Bulgaria

By Elliott Almond

Los Angeles Times Service DALLAS - Clemens Westerhof is from the Netherlands, but he sounded more like a coach from Los Angeles after Nigeria made its impressive World Cup debut with a 3-0 victory over

Bulgaria.
"It's Showtime," he said.

in That it was, as the Super Eagles brought an exciting, lightning-quick attack to the Cotton Bowl on Tuesday night before 44,132, ralmost 20,000 below capacity.

1. They came out of Africa as the continent's champions, yet some were not sure Nigeria could withstand the pressures of the World Cup. But it was Bulgaria, a participant in six Cup finals, that is

Swithout a victory. The Bulgarians were left bickering and complaining, but in reality had no defense for Nigeria's frontal assault.

"We want to show people we play football in Africa," Westerhof said. "It has been five years of hard work. It's over that [they] can look at us, and think, 'It's an African team, so no problem.' Nigeria, perhaps, also sent a message to the teams that play a traditional style of soccer. The Super Eagles simply let it fly, and there was more than one Bulgarian defender left in their wake.

1. "We love to attack, we love to go," said Emmanuel Amunike, who scored the team's third goal, on a diving header in the 55th minute. Sometimes they attacked in threes, sometimes in twos, but almost always with the 6-foot-3 (190-centimeter) Rasheed Yekini. Lyckini, Africa's player of the year, scored almost half of Nigeria's goals in qualifying, so it was appropriate that he scored the team's first in the finals, in the 21st minute after a nice cross from the accelerating George Finidi.

But, said Westerhof, "We have not yet seen the real Rasheed Yekuni. It's coming.'

And no one has seen the real Super Eagles, another scary

Augustine Okocha, the team's star midfielder, did not play against Bulgaria after suffering a slight leg injury during the weekend. Captain Stephen Keshi also was held out.

"I didn't want to take any risks," Westerhof said. "Okocha will come later — against Maradona." Nigeria's next match in Group D will be against favored

Argentina and its aging superstar, Diego Maradona. Nigeria did not need the regular starters against Bulgaria, which entered the tournament as an offensive-oriented team. Peter Rufai made several nice saves, and the defense pressured the Bulgarian strikers Firisto Stoitchkov and Emil Kostadinov to the point of frustration. After the Bulgarians got two early scoring opportuni-ties and finled, they went into a trance.

Maybe if we would have scored first, it would have been different said Dimitar Penev, Bulgaria's coach.

Bulgaria amost scored in the 37th minute. Augustine Eguavoen forted of the statement of

fould Stolichkov, one of Europe's most dangerous forwards, in midfield. Because of miscommunication, Stoitchkov thought had a direct kick, and knocked the ball in with his potent left foot. But the goal did not count because he actually was awarded an

indirect kiek, and one other person needed to touch the ball.
Stoichkow, predictably, blamed the referee, Rodrigo Badilla.

"A showed international inexperience," he said.

Yekini thought the Bulgarians were worn down by the heat, which was not as intense as it was during Friday's South Korea-Spain manch. Perhaps it had more to do with Yekini and his teammates fast-paced game than anything.

Fifther way, Yekimi could tell the Bulgarians were dragging.

"They were goose-eyed," he said.

And even Stoatchkov said his team was Imished after Nigeria's scond even Stotchkov said his team was imisned after Nigeria's scond goal, a brilliant score by Daniel Amokachi in the 43d month, Amokachi took a lead pass from Yekini, then kicked the ball schenovy and beat his defender. When he turned, goalkeeper Borslay Mikhaylov was out of position on the far right, and Amokachi kicked it in from a few yards out.





Ben Iroha, left, and Sunday Oliseh of Nigeria, and Iordan Letchkov of Bulgaria, chasing his anal the first of Nigeria's three.

against cameroon and suramout against costs, while travel agency representatives were also coming da. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

Johansson Likes New Kules

PASADENA - Three points for a victory and the ban on tackles from behind have transformed the image of the World Cup finals, according to Lennart Johansson, the president of UEFA, European soccer's gov-

erning body.

"I am delighted with the innovations FIFA have made for the tournament," said Johansson. "Awarding three points for a win has encouraged teams to play for the win.

In the Sweden-Cameroon match on Sunday, Sweden equalized in the 75th minute to make it 2-2. Under the old system of two points for a win, both teams would probably have settled for a point and the match would have petered out for the last 15 minutes.

"But neither team wanted to lose two points on Sunday and they both continued attacking right till the end."

"At the same time, banning the tackle from behind has given the attacking players more time on the ball," he said, "and we have seen the benefits of that immediately. They are creating more, wrongdoers are being punished.

It is good for the game and good for the fans." But Johansson, who is also a FIFA vice president, said the governing body could still do more to improve the flow of play.

"I think that any player rolling around in apparent agony and play-acting should be

booked, and that referees should immediately give the yellow card for shirt-pulling," he said. "We are also seeing an improvement in the flow of games due to a less publicized change. The referees here are younger and fitter than before.

"The oldest is 45, the youngest two referees both turned 34 only in May. They can keep up with play. It is a subtle, change, but one that also helps the game move."

In Chicago, Germany's captain, Lothar Matthäus, said tough refereeing was helping turn this into a scorers' tournament. Speaking after the 1-1 draw with Spain, he

said the current finals were turning out be "Very interesting."

"I have already seen some very good players and what surprised me most was Argentina's performance," said Matthaus, who

watched the Argentine team's 4-0 defeat of Greece on television. "FIFA's decisions have helped attacking players," the midfielder-turned-sweeper said. They've been good for strikers who don't have to worry about having their legs

chopped away all the time. It's very positive for soccer's development." "Personally, I must say it would have been nice to have had these rules in place 10 years ago. As you know I've always played offen-sively, and I've taken a beating for it."

WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

Compiled by Our Sudf From Dispatches FIFA's secretary general. Sepp Blatter, who before the tournament started threatened to send home referees who did not send off players who tack-led from behind, said Wednes-day that, "We are not happy

with some of the refereeing. FIFA officials were apparently not pleased that Brazilian star Romário was manhandled by the Russians in a match controlled by Mauritius referee Lim Kee Chong, and with the call a three-hour temporary way the American referee Arway the American referee Ar-turo Angelos allowed Greek defenders to kick Argentina's Diego Maradona

• Brazil's central defender, Ricardo Rocha, may not be able to play against Cameroon on Friday, the team's doctor, Mauro Pompen, said.

Pompeu said the former Real Madrid player had pulled a muscle in his left thigh during the second half of Monday's victory over Russia. Rocha, who limped off and was replaced by Roma defender Aldair, had been ordered to avoid any exercise.

• Swedish defender Roger Ljung had strained muscles in his right leg and might not be fit for the game with Russia.

"Roger did not train yester-day. He worked too hard

Ljung scored Sweden's opening over from Ireland. Some fans goal in the 2-2 draw.

• Thousands of workers at the world's largest shipyard, in South Korea, have found a new way of watching the World Cup: By striking when the match against Bolivia will be telecast there on Friday morn-

The labor union at Hyundai Heavy Industries in Ulsan, 200 kilometers (125 miles) southeast of Seoul, said it plans to its 25,000 members to watch the match.

Workers will be asked to vote on the strike proposal Thursday, the union said.
It is demanding a 13 percent

wage hike but the company says it cannot give more than 5 percent, a guideline informally set by the government to fight in-flation.

the planned strike illegal. • The Irish fans left stranded

Hyundai management called

by a London tour company have gotten more promises of support with match tickets and hotel accommodation, an Irish consulate official said in Orlan- ton to Orlando was forced into do. Florida.

dain said some of the fans had ter take-off Tuesday when booked through travel agents Dutch journalist Leo Driessen and some of those agents had lost consciousness. He was tak-

were having to share up to six in In London, the tour operator, Sportex Sports Travel, blamed

its local agent and said it had covered all accommodation costs and air fares. But O Rior-dain said that none of the mon-ey had arrived as of Tuesday.

• In Germany, an estimated 25 percent of the 80 million populace tuned in late Tuesday for the defending champion's 1-1 draw with Spain.

• In Bangladesh, inmates went on strike before agreeing to resume eating when prison authorities relented and allowed them to watch live televised matches from the United States.

• Norway's largest evening paper, Verdens Gang, bet 660,000 kroner (\$94,285) on Wednesday that the country's team will reach the finals.

The bet was placed at 12-1 odds, which would earn a return of 8 million kroner (\$1.14 million).

 The plane taking the Netherlands' squad from Washingan emergency landing at Rich-Vice Consul Shane O Rior- mond, Virginia, five minutes af-

\$50 Ticket? Just Say No

WASHINGTON — There most important moment in a child's life?" ent's life when they have to say "no" to their children. It is a more crack at it. "If I clean up terrible moment for a child because he or she suddenly real-

izes that the father and mother never loved them. So it was with Colleen McCarty, a 16-year-old who

discovered just when school was out for the summer what her parents really thought

She said to her father. "May I have \$50 to go to the Grateful Dead

Buchwald concert?" To her amazement her father Colleen shricked, "What do

you mean 'no"?" "I meant that you can't go because \$50 is a lot of money and I could use it for something like a new battery."
"But EVERYBODY is go-

ing," Colleen protested. "Who is everyhody?" Sophie, Charley, Turtle and Big Mac, and Zonker and Ra-

"That's not everybody."
McCarty said. "That's the short list of people you hang out with at Roy Rogers."

Colleen couldn't believe her ears. "I'll die if I don't go to the concert.

McCarty said, "People have died from going to a rock concert, but no one ever died from not going."

The rejection could be seen all over Colleen's face. She said: "Is this the father who carried me on his back to Fourth of July parades? The one who tossed a baseball to me on the front lawn. rest of my life." the man who defended me when the principal said that I talked too much in school? How could he turn his back on me now when I need him the most? Why going to ask you to walk me would any parent hold back a down the aisle when I get marlousy 50 bucks at possibly the ried."

Colleen decided to have one my room and make my bed, could I have the money for the

McCarty asked, "If I say no, will you hate me forever?"

Colleen replied, "I won't hate von but I'll never trust you to have my best interests at heart again." At that moment Mrs.

McCarty walked into the room. Mr. McCarty said, "Colleen wants to annul our relationship because of irreconcilable differences. "Give me one good reason why I can't go to the Grateful

Dead concert, which happens to be the only important event of the year in this dumpy

"Money doesn't grow on trees," her mother said. Colleen screamed, "Why do you always say that when someone wants to go to a rock con-

Mrs. McCarty responded, Why do you have to have a fit

whenever we turn you down?" "Because you don't under-stand me. You have no idea how important the Grateful Dead is in my life. You are the only parents who would ignore the emotional needs of their daughter to save a mere \$50."

"Perhaps." said Mr. McCarty, "but some day when you're a mother your daughter will come to you with a request. She will ask for \$1,500, which will probably be the equivalent at that time of \$50 today, to hear her favorite rock group. and you will make a similar

"Never. I won't treat my child in such a way that she will be alienated from me for the

"You hate me, don't you?" Mr. McCarty yelled. "Hate is too strong a word. Dad. At the same time. I am not

Have Trumpet, Will Keep on Traveling

By Mike Zwerin

International Herald Trabune

PARIS — Although his positive attitude and enlightened that improves the ambience on any bus, train or plane he boards, there had been too many of them. Four years ago, at the age of 69, Clark Terry thought he needed more slack. He said that if he subtracted the time he spent traveling to work he'd only be 60.

So he raised his price. This taught him a great deal about money. He got more work than ever. As other respecied veterans died or retired. Terry became more visible and valuable. The operative blurb for jazz is "expect the unexpected." It's all about risk. Risk implies the possibility of failure. You tell your story in real time. Although there are bound to be streaks. Terry is still one high-percentage risk-

As improvisers age, they tend to play old and sure licks on tried and true warhorses. Power trumpet players also risk heart attacks and hernias. Toward the end. Dizzy Gillespie played shorter solos and avoided the upper register. But talk about charisma. Old Dizzy was applauded just for appearing on stage. Clark Terry's mel-lifluous trumpet tone was an impor-tant influence on Miles Davis, a fellow Louis, Missouri, native. Late in life, Miles began to perform the same arrangements of the same tunes every night. As always, he played principally off silence. Shortly before he died, I watched him shuffle painfully from stage-right to stage-left, his horn tucked under an arm. It took eight bars of a slow blues to get there. Along about bar six, thousands of lit cigarette lighters were held high in tribute.

Terry's thing is taste. Taste, like silence, does not rade away. He never depended much on his upper register. so he doesn't have to avoid it. The guys joke that he has never in his life played one wrong note. In fact there is no such thing as a "wrong" note. One object of jazz is to redefine "mistake." There are no mistakes per se. The trick is to find graceful exits from unexpected situations. The only inexcusable error is not swinging. And here a prizelighting metaphor come. .n

Terry boxed when he was a kid. "I'd dance." he said. "I'd duck when it was necessary, spit in the guy's face if that's what it took. You've got to bob and weave, keep your balance and



Clark Terry: "Complacency is your biggest enemy."

counterpunch." Musically, Terry has never been knocked down, let alone

out.
"Clark, how come you never play wrong notes," I asked him, tongue-in-

"I play them every night," he said. "I've been doing it for over 50 years and I'm going to keep right on doing it until I learn how to get it right." He stopped for a guffaw. "I want to keep playing as long as I can get a good

His pucker is good enough to keep him in fine financial shape for an honest not-quite-household name jazz musician. He and his wife, Gwen, recently sold their New York apartment and their home in Texas to buy a house on Long Island Sound in Glenn Cove, New York. "To pay for it," he said, "I'm going to have to pucker a hit longer.

Terry was one of the first black freeancers in the recording studios, and then to be hired on-staff for network television (Skitch Henderson's band with Johnny Carson). He played with Lionel Hampton, Charlie Barnet and Quincy Jones. He formed his own big band in the late 1970s. "Leading a big band in the post-big band era has been called a labor of love," he said. "It has

also been called stupid."
His scat-singing style, a sort of educated nonsense he calls "mumbles," is about as classy as that sort of act can get. He loves to laugh at himself and a nse of humor comes in handy in an art form that tends to take itself too seriously. Humor certainly helps communicating with youth and he has become increasingly involved with high school and university level jazz education - seminars, workshops, clinics and band camps.

After organizing a summer band camp for Westmar College in Le Mars, Iowa, the school asked him to lay the foundations for a Clark Terry Institute of Jazz on all their campuses, including in Japan and The Nether-lands. He's doing that now.

Most of all, however, he is renowned as the only sideman to have had extended stints (13 years total) with both Count Basie and Duke Ellington. His eyes, which are bright despite cataracts with complications, lit up as he asked: "Did I ever tell you the story about how I left Basic to join Duke? No?

"I was playing with Basic at the Capitol Lounge in Chicago. Duke was also in town. He called me up and said, 'Hey, Sweety ...' He was always good at greasing you. He was King Greasy. 'Sweety, we'd sure like to have you aboard.' We met privately and talked details. He said, 'It's not proper protocol for one to steal a musician from one's buddy's band, so we'll have to work this thing out strategically. Sweety, why don't you consider me putting you quietly on salary. and then you take a little vacation. You might tell Basic you're ill and you want to go home and get your health

"I did that and then a month later before he played the Kiel Auditorium in St. Louis, he called me up and said, You might just decide, after staying home for a month, that you want to come out on the road again. So that's what happened. He had it all worked out. Duke, he was like my father. Later, Basie told me he knew all about

"Duke and Sweet Pea [Billy Strayhorn didn't write for instruments, they wrote for the people that played them. [It is said the Ellington took this a step further by writing for Paul Gon-salves drunk.] So we all had our names on the parts — Carney, Juan, Cat. Rex Stewart had a way of half-valving an E, and so they wrote that note a lot to get that effect. Once we were rehearsing a new arrangement of Sophisticated Lady by Sweet Pea, and it was so beautiful. I said to him, 'Peas, that chart was fantastic.' And Peas said, Did you enjoy your part? Imagine that! How many arrangers would care? Usually the attitude is something like, just play your part and shut up.' Peas understood that if you enjoy your part you play it better.

"Kids always ask me for advice. I tell them, 'You got to believe in yourself, but it's not going to happen over-night. If you are fortunate enough to play a little better than the rest of them, then that's one of the most dangerous traps. That leads to complacency. Complacency is your biggest enemy. When you become complacent and you think you're really grooving that means you're satisfied. And if you're satisfied, that's exactly where they're going to find you 20 years hence. You're not going to move anyntore. You've got to keep steppin'."

Clark Terry will be touring the Euro-

pean summer jazz festivals in July.

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PEOPLE

Troubled Foundation

Gives Nod to Salinger

Pierre Salinger has been named president of the finan-cially troubled Battle of Nor-

mandy Foundation and volun-teer national chairman of a

project to build a "Wall of Liber-ty" in Caen, France, honoring

Americans who served in Eu-rope during World War II. The foundation's previous president.

Ed Temperlake, quit because of

management disputes and for-mer officials revealed that about

half of the \$2 million raised for

the wall had been diverted to

Zoo rescue: John Perry, a

South London commercial law-

yer, who died in January, left

more than £2 million (\$3 mil-

lion) to the London Zoo, which has been threatened with closure

The French film director

Jean-Jacques Beneix, has taken aim at Hollywood, calling for a

fair share in the world market for French films. Beneix, in

Taipei to kick off a French mov-

ie festival, said: "You can't have a speech in the General Agree-

ment on Tariffs and Trade say-

ing you want a liberal movie

industry . . . but what you are

doing is controlling the market."

The Duchess of York sat out

the mothers race at her daugh-

ter's school in Windsor on sports

day because she had hurt her

back in a recent riding accident.

It was a starry night for celebrity watchers at the opening of

Barbar Streisand's five-nighten-gagement at Madison Square Garden. Among the first-nighters: Marla Maples Trump. Barbara Walters, Liza Minnelli,

Anthony Quinn, Bernadette Pe-

ters, former mayor David Din-

kins, Jules Stein and, Donald

Tramp. It was Stressand's first

concert in New York — the last

stop on her tour — since 1967.

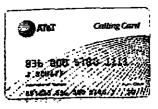
due to a financial crisis.

other projects.

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Denmark*	8001-0010	Qalar	0800-011-77	St. Kitts/Nevis	001-800-872-2881		
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